

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: FREDERICK DUQUESNE

SECTION: 5

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

GERHOFF.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

ADOLF GERHOFF with aliases: Anzieger, Anzinger, Gerhof, A. Gerhoff, G. Hoff, Giehle, G. R. Hoff, G. E. R. Hof:

* * * * *

The identity of this man has not been definitely established as yet but information developed so far indicates that he is one of the top ranking officers in the German espionage system and the head of the section known as the Marine or "M" Division. Reports of espionage agents are addressed to him as "Herrn A. Gerhoff, per adr. H. Peters, Commanding Officer, Hamburg 8, Stoeckelhoern 11, Germany. He is now said to be living in Hamburg, Germany, but previously shortly after Germany entered the war and while Italy was still neutral he lived at the Hotel Britannia, Genoa, Italy, from where he enlisted the services of various crew members of ships entering that harbor into the German espionage system, supervised their activities and received reports from them. He is also said to be the director of the Hamburg South American Steamship Line.

He enters this investigation through the following set of circumstances.

All conversations in which WILLIAM SEBOLD is a party and all exhibits turned over to him or turned over by himself to other men are set out in detail under his name in chronological order; serial and exhibit numbers are also set out there. Only the high lights of extended conversations will be set out hereinafter in this particular section.

May 16,
1940.

b7C
In a conversation between ERWIN SIEGLER and WILLIAM SEBOLD on this date, in answer to a question by Sebold as to whether he had any money or a code book for him (Sebold), SIEGLER said that he did not have either but that he has a friend on board the ship who had a pile of money; this friend, he said, worked for the German Marine Division; that he is able to secure all the money he wants. Further along in his conversation SIEGLER said that this was his first trip in the spy business; that he was recommended by a fellow named [REDACTED] who introduced him to a man named GERHOFF, who is a German Marine espionage officer and lives in the Hotel Britannia in Genoa. SIEGLER also said that GERHOFF is a short, stocky fellow, of fair complexion. SIEGLER went on to say that he was assigned to work with the Air Division, which is the same division, according to his statement, to which he (SEBOLD) was assigned.

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July 8,
1940 During a conversation between PAUL FEHSE and WILLIAM SEBOLD, FEHSE in response to a question from SEBOLD as to how he had made contact with the Marine Division told of how he used to make trips on a ship between England, Norway and Germany and that he observed various activities of ships in harbors of these countries and upon his return to Germany he reported his observations to the authorities. The authorities, particularly GERHOFF, tried to induce him to join up with the espionage service but he claims to have declined to work for them at first but, however, they evidently convinced him in some way which he did not disclose that he should go to work for them. He finally agreed and was sent to headquarters in Hamburg where he was trained for four weeks in codes, invisible inks, etc.

He also stated he introduced SIEGLER and STIGLER to the authorities on the other side; that his superior officer, GERHOFF, was a Marine Admiral, but that he is now in charge of a division of the Secret Service.

(S. 1672, p. 23)

b7C Dec. 16,
1940 LEO WAALEN came to WILLIAM SEBOLD's office, Room 627, 152 W. 42 Street, and turned over to SEBOLD for transmission to Germany an envelope which was addressed to "Herrn A. Gerhoff, per adrs. H. Peters, Commandit Gesellschaft, Hamburg 8, Stoeckelhoern 11. In this envelope there were four items, one of which was a note signed "Fink 12-14-40" which reads:

"Otherwise all is in order. Surveillances have stopped. Personal letter follows. Best regards.

The second item concerned information which WAALEN stated had been obtained from a girl at the German Consulate and dealt with the activities of [REDACTED] the sales agency of King Features Syndicate in Berlin, in which it was claimed that [REDACTED] had sent Jewish refugees to the United States at his own expense, and also had offered certain trusted persons falsified citizenship papers and forged passports.

The third item dated December 12, 1940 concerned 37 Danish ships which were then located in the New York Harbor.

The fourth item consisted of excerpts from "The Progress of Preparedness" by Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President, Cleveland Trust Company, published September 1940.

(S. 4403; p. 14)

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May 17,
1940

In a conversation between FRANZ STIGLER and WILLIAM SEBOLD Sebald stated that the leader's name in Genoa is not GERHOF but that his real name is ANZIEGER or ANZINGER (both phonetic) and that he is a director of the Hamburg South American Steamship Company. [REDACTED] (phonetic). [REDACTED] has been in the United States and was here just before the war in connection with the bombsight. [REDACTED] South Germany - from either Konstanz or Ludwigshafen.

(S, 1172, p. 25)

June 25,
1940.

While following FRANZ STIGLER agents observed him mail a letter. His letter when observed was addressed to Mr. A. Gerhoff, C/O H. Peters, Commandit Gesellschaft, Hamburg 8, Stochelhom 11, Germany. On the reverse side for the sender's address the following appeared [REDACTED] New York City.

(S. 1672, p 15)

June 27,
1940

During a meeting between SEBOLD and FRANZ STIGLER, Stigler requested Sebald to send the following message to Germany by way of the radio and dictated the following message:

"Gerhof punkt verloren gegangen den punkt fuer Fink"

which translated reads:

"Gerhof dot is lost. The dot for Fink."

Stigler explained that GERHOFF is the head of the Marine Division and located at Genoa, Italy; that Fink is PAUL FEHSE.

(S. 1504; p. 48)

June 28,
1940

Message No. 18 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"The following from Aufzug M Divisione. Gerhoff dot is lost. The dot for Fink. Manhattan sails Tuesday and I await someone in Lisbon Portugal."

(S. 1632, p. 14)

July 1,
1940

In a conversation between PAUL FEHSE and WILLIAM SEBOLD, Fehse among other things talked about his superior named GERHOFF but did not give any information about him except to say that he is a nice fellow.

(S. 1672; p. 10)

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Dec. 30, 1940. LEO WAALLEN again came to WILLIAM SEBOLD's office and handed to Sebold an envelope addressed to Herrn A. Gerhoff, addressed as set out above. This contained two typed sheets of paper, on one of which was typed in German information concerning certain foreign ships which were being loaded in New York harbor - this was sent by FINK. On the other there was information set out concerning boats being taken over by the United States Army Transport Service, destroyers being constructed in the U.S. Navy Yard at Boston, seaplane tenders on order, information on the building of lighters equipped with tanks for carrying liquids for the U.S. Navy by the American Car and Foundry Company of Wilmington, Delaware, information on the construction of 12 net tenders ordered by the United States Defense Commission from the American Shipbuilding Co. at Cleveland, Ohio, etc.

(S. 4761, p. 18)

Jan. 10, 1941 In a conversation between ERWIN SIEGLER and WILLIAM SEBOLD, which took place in Sebold's office, SIEGLER stated that he used to cuss the Nazis all the time; that GERHOFF stated that he was just the man they were looking for.

(S. 5701, p. 3)

Jan. 20, 1941 During a conversation between PAUL FEHSE and WILLIAM SEBOLD in Sebold's office FEHSE, among other things, stated that his wife lives in the Hofstrasse Uhlenhorst, Hamburg; that she receives 200 marks a month through GERHOFF. Upon request from Sebold, FEHSE said that Gerhoff's address is Stoeckelhof in Hamburg; that this is the mail drop for the Marine Department under the name of A. Commandit Gesellschaft. FEHSE stated that he sometimes loses faith in his superior; that GERHOFF had asked him how much he would need for his services in the United States prior to his departure from Germany. Fehse said that he would need about \$100 a month and Gerhoff said he knows better and that he should have about \$125 a month.

(S. 6138, p. 4-5)

Jan. 25, 1941 During a conversation between SEBOLD and HARTWIG KLEISS, which took place in Sebold's office, KLEISS stated in response to a question from SEBOLD as to how he got started in the espionage business that he was in Genoa and that FEHSE arranged a meeting for him with GERHOFF; that he only spoke to Gerhoff about five minutes and Gerhoff told him to act as a messenger. He stated that he did not hear from the other side for months and months; that apparently they don't even know his name any more. He referred to the fact that the money situation was very difficult in the espionage business and that the other side appears to be very cheap and expected everything for nothing.

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On the same occasion HARTIG KLEISS turned over several items to SEBOLD to be sent to Germany, one of these was a letter addressed to "My dear Mr. GERHOFF" and reading as follows:

"Your dear letter, care of [REDACTED] of November 7, from London has been received by me and I am telling you that it pleased me greatly to have received a sign of life from you. Since April last year I heard nothing from you and New York has changed itself much in the meantime. However, it is too bad that you can't be among us.

As you well know, I was until the end of July last year in the South. Since that time I haven't had very much to do in my business and very little earnings so that I have been required to take up a side line, but where to get it without stealing (?). Sometimes something comes in but unfortunately for me it is not enough. Competition is today much greater than before.

b7C [REDACTED] whose wife a short time before the declaration of war by Italy resided in Italy, pains me greatly. I do not know whether family conditions there have something to do with it but something is not in order there. He is entirely withdrawn and unapproachable. In spite of this I can't bring myself to simply let him fall by the wayside. Time will tell what is wrong. He was otherwise a fine fellow and for some months nothing better could be wished. He also hears nothing more from his wife. How long I can keep him under these conditions I don't know.

You will well be able to remember [REDACTED] who had so much craving for caviar. Now what do you think he has brought about. Since his name sounds too German and he found it a hindrance in his business he changed it simply to Jimmy or Hard. What one here in America can't do overnight is often simply astounding.

I had heard that [REDACTED] was also supposed to have gone to Spain. He wanted to visit you. At that time I had given him a book in English for you. Did he give it over to you all right?

It pleases me exceedingly to hear that everything is all right with your family.

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The same could be said about me as far as health is concerned if only the political situation here wasn't always so strange. As a German born half-Jew one must permit a great deal to be done to him here, as even the spy danger has become much too great a propaganda medium. They also had me before them and squeezed me out like a lemon. They wanted to know where and how much means I had. I had to show my bank books and all papers. Photographs and passport were compared with the other visa photos. Some years ago I had a mustache and now none. That was very suspicious. Concerning my income I had to give a record. Also everything in entirety, almost as in Germany, until they came across the Jewish background. Then it became easier and after two hours I could leave. I think that here in America it will yet become exactly as in Germany. Oh, they were very interested as to whether I was a soldier in the last war.

They also know that I did not stay home much, only every fourteen days for a few hours. However, at my occupation I cannot very much at home which I proved to them. With all it is not so bad except that one lives with the thought that one is continually being followed, but little by little one gets used to it. I hope that they do not follow me right into bed, because that would be dangerous because I can't help that.

Did you look up the family [REDACTED] They are such fine people. I would be very pleased to hear from them.

My small camera is still not arrived and I will soon have given up writing for it.

Tell me, does the Hotel Shaftesbury still stand. It always had such a funny telegraph address. Otherwise I am still the ship that sails alone, outside of home waters and the day will come when we will clearly pipe the Kutter.

Everything good, and let me hear again from you.

Your

Jan. 28, 1941. During a conversation between ERWIN SIEGLER and WILLIAM SEBOLD in Sebold's office SIEGLER among other things stated that he met GERHOFF in Italy. He said that GERHOFF had offered him twenty dollars for his services and that was the way the German Government treats naturalized German Americans; that they ridicule them in every way possible during peace time and in war time they

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want to use them for their own illegal purposes. He said that GERHOFF told him that he must be something of a play boy, to which SIEGLER replied that he used to be the biggest whore-master in Hamburg. GERHOFF said "You keep that up."

(S. 6401, p 6)

Jan. 30, 1941 PAUL FEHSE came to the Informant's office and turned over to WILLIAM SEBOLD, among other things, a letter to Honorable Mr. Gerheff, which when translated reads as follows:

"Everything is in the best of butter.' I have, as already reported, steady work in my occupation, but make my rounds in the morning before eleven o'clock and evenings after ten o'clock. Sometimes I go here and there and look and look and listen. I think it is better so because of the happenings of last summer. I think that reports through H. S. - Fink as well as mail has always reached you. Eventually in the near future, you will probably confirm it. The situation in general will probably be well known to you (much propaganda and agitating of the people makes them ripe for the worst) but there is also intensive and secret work being done. For instance, in various parts of the land mighty factories are being built for the production of explosives. Harbors are being enlarged where possible through purchase of bordering pieces of land. Such locations are immediately taken into hand in order to further a great building program (marine and merchant ships).

(S. 6438, p 6)

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

b7C

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William G. Sebald.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence
4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)
5. Employment Record
6. History and Prior Activities

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April 21,
1941.

LEO WAALEN in conversation with SEBOLD in SEBOLD's office stated there was a man named [REDACTED] (phonetic) more in contact with the export firms and the like than BLANK and can get the English telephone books requested by Germany more readily than BLANK can. He said this man knew what he, WAALEN, is doing and was introduced to him, WAALEN, by FINK (FEHSE). [REDACTED] presumably came over from Germany recently, after having been trained for commercial purposes. According to SEBOLD, WAALEN said this man worked in the Economics Department in Washington. (The transcript of the recorded conversation indicates, WAALEN said, "Whether he really works or whether he merely has contacts, I do not know. I have never made inquiry. He provided a Maritime register but that was an old issue. He is well known ---- (not audible) ."

WAALEN said he hadn't seen him since FEHSE was arrested, but inferred he had his telephone number and would send it to SEBOLD. WAALEN said he believed [REDACTED] was a merchant.

June 4,
1941.

SEBOLD asked WAALEN as to the whereabouts of [REDACTED] whom he had previously mentioned. WAALEN said he had lost track of him and did not know any more about him.

(Note: This man has not been identified as yet.)

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

PANCO DE MEXICO

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities -- Known or Possible.

Chase National Bank.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances -- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance -- (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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Re: BANCO de MEXICO - S.A. MEXICO, D.F.

Address: Mexico City

The Rand McNally Bankers Directory for 1940 reflects that the BANCO de MEXICO was established as a Joint stock company in 1925 with a capital of \$36,124,500.00. Its correspondents are listed as the CHASE NATIONAL BANK, the FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, NATIONAL CITY BANK, GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, and the BANK OF ENGLAND. The 1940 President of the organization was EVARISTO ARATZA. The principal office is at Avenue 5 de Mayo 2, Mexico City.

On December 2, 1940 the CHASE NATIONAL BANK in New York City received a cablegram from the BANCO de MEXICO, S.A. Mexico D.F., ordering a credit to the account of WILLIAM G. SEBOLD debiting the account of [REDACTED] Mexico City.

S-4869, p.6

Radio message, number 59, received from Germany on November 19, 1940 advised SEBOLD that five thousand would be sent immediately to him by way of the BANK of MEXICO with [REDACTED] named as sender. The funds were to be used for espionage purposes.

S-3813

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

PAUL BANTE

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court, S.D.N.Y.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William G. Sebold

J. C. Ellsworth

Technician, F.B.I. Lab.

6/28/41

6/11/41

6/29/41

6/28/41

6/28/41

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

5/19/41

6/10/41 6/11/41

5/19/41

6/10/41 6/11/41

6/10/41 6/11/41

4. Microphone Surveillances -(Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

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NAME PAUL BANTE

(Also spelled BANDE, BONTE and BONKE)

Residence..... 44 West 87th Street,
New York City, New York.

Telephone..... Schuyler 4-9278.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, reflect that BANTE was born at Lennep, Germany, November 14, 1890 and entered the United States through the Port of New York, July 2, 1930, on the S. S. VAN DYCK. He filed petition #296,644, for naturalization, on July 1, 1937 and was naturalized January 10, 1938 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, receiving certificate of naturalization #4,221,283.

In his petition for naturalization he stated he had served three years in the United States National Guard. He gave his work record as 1930 to 1932, Alite Bronz and Iron Corporation, Bronx, New York; 1932 to 1936, Beekman, Lexington Avenue and 64th Street, New York City; 1937, Ermold, Hudson Street, New York City.

He is a subject in this case as a result of the following circumstances:

April 21,
1941.

LEO WAALEN, while in SEBOLD'S office and in response to a question from SEBOLD as whether he knew any other espionage agents stated there was a man here named PAUL BANTE, living on 83rd Street, who is a tool and die maker and who used to assist FEHSE in getting ship information.

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April 21,
1941.

BROKHOF in conversation with SEBOLD, CLAUSING and WAALEN stated BANTE was probably a Gestapo agent.

May 14,
1941.

HEINZ STADE while in SEBOLD'S office stated that PAUL BANTE wanted to see him, SEBOLD, and gave him his telephone number as SCHuyler 4-9278; that when calling this number he should listen until the bell rings five or six times and when someone answers ask for Herr BANTE.

May 19,
1941.

SEBOLD received a telephone call at his office from EICHENLAUB who stated BANTE was in his place and wanted to see him. SEBOLD went to the "Little Casino", EICHENLAUB'S restaurant and EICHENLAUB motioned to him to take the last booth on the bar side. EICHENLAUB then came over and said BANTE was at the bar. Shortly, thereafter, a man about 45 to 50 years of age, came over to SEBOLD and introduced himself as BANTE of the Gestapo and said he had heard so much about him, that he wanted to meet him in person in case he ever need him for something. He said he was formerly a Stahlhelm leader; that he was a member of the National Artillery and also a member of the German American Bund. He said he knows [REDACTED] well and used to know GRIEBEL and in the GRIEBEL case arranged bond for one [REDACTED] (phonetic). He stated in view of these activities, Germany took notice of him and he contacted FEHSE when he came to America. He said he also knew SCHUH in Newark, and that Mrs. SCHUH was going to Germany in the near future and SCHUH was going to see him, SEBOLD, about the trip, that SCHUH obtained a permit under the pretense of going to Germany to secure an inheritance.

b7c

He stated that OTTOMAR ISCHIEDRICH is the Gestapo boss in Hamburg and that he and SCHUH report to him. He said his work was to create internal discontent and to foment trouble among the workers -- that every strike helps Germany.

He said that the only spy information he gave was the report that mechanics had gone to Virginia to work on the German Airplane brought over from England.

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May 19,
1941. (cont'd.)

He then said that some day he was going to get some gas pipes, put caps on both ends and drill a hole in them, into which he will insert a fuse. He said he had a lot of dynamite sticks put away and if the Germans are going to lose the war, he is going to blow up some nice bunch of people like DICKSTEIN'S group and others that he does not like. He said that he would blow up himself if Germany loses the war as he could not have any desire to live after that. SEBOLD told him to use his head and to give him the dynamite, that he could do more good with it than he ever dreamed of. BANTE said O'k, that that would take a load off of his mind. SEBOLD told him to wrap the dynamite up in a strong container, take good care of the fuse caps and leave the package with EICHENLAUB, and that he would come and take it to his office.

SEBOLD suggested BANTE come to his office, but he did not want to and suggested EICHENLAUB'S place. He then asked SEBOLD about his office and said CLAUSING did not like it because he had to sign his name in the book on Saturday night.

May 24,
1941.

EICHENLAUB at his tavern stated in conversation with SEBOLD, that BANTE told him to tell him, SEBOLD, that in a couple of days he would have the package of dynamite ready for him.

May 27,
1941.

SEBOLD went to EICHENLAUB'S tavern and ran into BANTE, who stated that STADE had told him that he thought he, SEBOLD, had a microphone in his office. He said [REDACTED] started the rumpus by stating that he, SEBOLD, put him through the third degree in his office; that on the same night STADE telephoned to him, BANTE, and he went to STADE'S home and found STADE, [REDACTED] and WAALLEN there and they were all excited as to whom he, SEBOLD, might be. He said he told them, that he was o'k, in that he had learned through FEHSE that he, SEBOLD, had been working for Germany for over a year. They then thought everything was all right.

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June 4,
1941.

WAALEN in conversation with SEBOLD at his office stated that he had been to EICHENLAUB'S place a couple of days previous and had met BANTE and EBELING. BANTE was bragging about himself, stating he was the "big cheese" and had started the whole layout in New York, though both men were frightened and did not like his, SEBOLD's office.

June 5,
1941.

CLAUSING in talking to SEBOLD in his office stated that BANTE is a great bragger and is always "shooting off his mouth", and he celebrates every German victory with a lot of beer. He also brags a great deal about his membership in the Bund and in the Stahlhelmers. He said EBELING was just the reverse from BANTE, and is very exact in his information, etc.,

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BANTEJune 5,
1941.

CLAUSING also told SEBOLD that the SCHUH'S were not known in Germany, as they had turned all of their information over to BANTE who had taken all of the credit for it.

June 10,
1941.

b7C SEBOLD went to EICHENLAUB's place about 11:45 P.M., and upon entering saw BANTE sitting at the bar. BANTE said "Hello, I have a package for you. The caps are in a little tin box and the sticks are a little moist because they were buried in the sand." He said he had nothing else. He stated he hoped that he, SEBOLD, would do wonders with that package. SEBOLD went into the rear room awaiting for [REDACTED] and his friend, after awhile he came out, went to the bar, asked the bar-keeper for the package. BANTE motioned to the bar-keeper and the bar-keeper then handed SEBOLD a package, which was wrapped in a light brown paper sack, tied with white string. EICHENLAUB was standing near the bar at the time. The bar-keeper was about 35 years of age, dark hair, dark eyes, strong features and spoke in German. SEBOLD then walked to the front entrance where he stopped and talked with EICHENLAUB and subsequently EBELING walked up.

Agents [REDACTED] observed SEBOLD in front of EICHENLAUB's with the package, talking to EICHENLAUB, then EICHENLAUB and EBELING. SEBOLD shortly thereafter, walked around the block and turned the package over to Agent [REDACTED] who stated there were five sticks of Dupont 60 dynamite, 10 percussion caps and approximately 3" of orange colored fuse in the said package. Agents [REDACTED] will further testify that SEBOLD was empty-handed when he entered the Little Casino.

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BANTE

b7C A warrant was issued by U. S. Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, on June 27, 1941 based upon a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley, charging PAUL BANTE together with PAUL FEHSE and JOHN DOE, conspired to violate the provisions of Sections 32 and 34, Title 50, United States Code. BANTE was taken into custody, on Columbus Avenue, between 86th and 87th Streets, New York City, at about 5:30 P.M. on June 28, 1941, by Special Agents [REDACTED] BANTE requested Agents to take him to his room at 44 West 87th Street, New York City, where said Agents assisted by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] searched BANTE and his apartment and possessions for incriminating evidence. He was brought to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Court House Building, Foley Square, New York City, was questioned and made the following signed statement:-

New York, New York
June 29, 1941

b7c I, PAUL RANTE, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I was born in Germany, November 14, 1890. I served in the German Army during the World War and in 1919 became a member of the Stahlheim. This was an organization composed of veterans of the World War. I left Germany in 1925 and went to Buenos Aires, Argentina. After being there for a time I became a member of the Auslands group of the Stahlheim. In 1930 I came to New York. In New York I became the leader of the New York division of the Stahlheim after I had been here 8-9 months. After Hitler rose to power in Germany the Stahlheim was of no importance and the New York division broke up. About 1933 the Friends of New Germany was formed [redacted] and I joined this organization. After a while I became leader of a group of about 25 men.

The German American Bund was formed and I was the leader of a group of about 25 men. I quit the Bund when there was a "revolution" among the leaders. This was about 1935. About 1936 I belonged to the 212th Coast Artillery of the National Guard in New York. I remained in the National Guard for one year. Recently I have contributed to the America First Committee. I did this because I am in complete sympathy with the policies of the America First Committee.

At the time the German battleship Karlsruhe was visiting in New York Harbor about 1932 the Stahlheim arranged parties for the crew and I helped in this and met GEORGE SCHUH of Newark. He was the leader of a small Stahlheim group. I have been a friend of SCHUH ever since. I'd like to say that about 1500 American soldiers helped with the entertainment of the crew of the Karlsruhe.

About 1938 I met Ottomar Ischiedrich, a steward on the motor ship St. Louis of the Hamburg-American line. As far as I know Ischiedrich is now in Germany. Ischiedrich asked me if I could help him out in getting information about Communists and sailors who were taking propaganda papers from United States to Germany and bringing papers from Germany to the United States. At that time I didn't know who Ischiedrich was but I now believe that he was a member of the Gestapo. I introduced Ischiedrich to my friend George Schuh because I knew that Schuh would help Ischiedrich. I wanted to help Ischiedrich but I did not know of any information which would help him.

Signed

P.B.

Schuh told me that he had been corresponding with Ischiedrich and it was my understanding that the correspondence had to do with the situation in international politics and with the information that Ischiedrich had asked us to get.

b7C
About three years ago I met Heinrich Clausing at the Franz Siegel Tavern on East 84th Street, New York City. Clausing invited me to visit him on the S.S. Manhattan of the United States Line where he was a member of the crew. I believe that Clausing introduced me to [REDACTED] at that time, that is, when I visited him on the Manhattan. [REDACTED] was also a member of the crew.

When Clausing changed jobs and worked on a boat going to Buenos Aires he helped me to get in touch with my former wife who was there.

I have the name H. Clausing, Pier 60, N.Y.C. S.S. Argentina in my address book and directly underneath there is written in my handwriting "gis. illen illetac.

emor
via olegna
ittenurb 53"

This is an address in Rome, Italy, written backwards. I am not sure but I think that either Clausing or Schuh gave me this address. I know that there was a connection between this address and Germany from what I heard.

About 8 or 10 months ago I met a man who called himself Peter. I have been shown a photograph of Paul Fehse and recognize him as being the man known to me as Peter. I have talked with Peter in the Franz Siegel Tavern and also in my room at 44 W. 87th Street. He told me that he was interested in getting information about ships and when they sailed for England. I understood that he would send this information to Germany. I was not in a position to get this type of information myself but I introduced Peter to a man named Ebeling whose address is written in my address book as being 219 E. 83rd Street, telephone number Regent 4-3442. Ebeling works in a book store. I knew that Ebeling could get the kind of ship information that Peter wanted because we had talked about it. A short time after I met Peter, Ebeling gave me an open letter containing information about ships that were sailing from New York and I turned this over to Peter.

Signed
P.B.

Usually when I saw Peter a man named Leo was with him. I have been shown a photograph of Leo Waalen and recognize this as being Leo. I understood that Leo and Peter were interested in the same type of work, and that Leo was helping Peter to get ship information.

About this time I met a man named Brokhoff through George Schuh. Brokhoff lives in West New York, New Jersey. It is my understanding that Clausen at one time lived with Brokhoff. Later, Peter lived with Brokhoff and Peter introduced Brokhoff to George Schuh. At one time after I had met Peter and when I was in George Schuh's home in Newark, Brokhoff was there with us.

About half a year ago I met Richard Eichenlaub who runs the Little Casino Tavern on East 85th Street in New York. After talking with Eichenlaub several times about politics and the war, Eichenlaub told me about Heinz Stade. He said that he was working with Heinz Stade in the interest of new Germany to find out how refugees from Germany succeeded in getting money and valuables out of Germany in violation of the German Laws against this. Through Eichenlaub I met Heinz Stade and gave him the telephone number of the house where I live. Stade told me he knew the Gestapo leaders in Germany. It is now my belief that he was a Gestapo agent.

About three months ago George Schuh told me about Harry. He said that Harry had a radio and could communicate with Germany and was able to send messages to Germany. Leo also told me about this sender and I knew that it must be secret. I was talking with Eichenlaub about Harry and as I knew that Eichenlaub knew Harry I asked him to put me in connection with Harry as I was interested in him and wanted to see him. I thought I could give him a helping hand, and was curious about him.

As best I can recall I was in the Little Casino one evening during May 1941 and while at the bar talking to Eichenlaub a man came in and Eichenlaub said "There is Harry". Harry went over and sat in a booth and Eichenlaub took me over and introduced me to Harry. Eichenlaub remained with us in the booth for a while when I talked with Harry. However, Eichenlaub did not take part in the conversation. I told Harry that I had been a Stahlheim leader; that I had been a member of the National Guard and of the German American Bund; that I knew [redacted] Bund at one time; that I knew Dr. Ignatz Greibl; that in the Greibl espionage case I arranged for the bail [redacted] one of the men arrested in that case. [redacted] I never talked with [redacted]

b7c

Signed

P.E.

b7c I told him that I knew George Schuh in Newark and Paul Fehse. I believe he told me that he knew George Schuh. I told him that [redacted] was going to return to Germany soon and that arrangements could be made for [redacted] to do something for Harry and to help him in his business while he was in Germany. When I speak of Harry's business I mean espionage and the sending of information from the United States to Germany and return. Harry said that he did not need [redacted] help because he was in daily contact with Germany by radio and could get everything through that he wanted. I told Harry about Ottomar Ischiedrich being the Gestapo man in Hamburg. I told him about Schuh and myself working with Ischiedrich before the outbreak of the war. I told Harry that I had assisted in affairs of the National Guardsmen of German descent to prove to Congressman Dickstein that all Germans were not trouble-makers. We invited the Captains to speak there to get more boys of German descent to join. The Captains were in favor of this.

Harry asked me whether I ever did any spying and whether I gave information about ships. I told him that I did not furnish any ship information, but I did tell him about something I had heard about Brewster airplanes. I had heard in restaurants that the Brewster airplanes being made on Long Island had been tested recently and it had been found that they were not satisfactory; that the wing construction was not good and the wings bent and it was necessary to change the plans for construction. I also told him about a German airplane which had been brought over here from England and had been taken to a place where it was examined. I told him this because we were talking about airplane mechanics and the general conversation was that the German planes seemed to be better because Germany had learned through war experience how to improve the planes.

We talked about the Hess flight to Scotland. I told Harry that all I knew about this was what I read in the newspapers. I told Harry that I did not have much time because I was working on a bottle boxing machine which I have invented.

In talking about things we could do I told Harry that I had some dynamite sticks put away. He said he was interested in that. He asked me if I knew how to handle it and I explained that he must pack it in a pipe to give it power if it was to be used. He said he might be able to use the dynamite because he knew some Irish bums that could handle it, and it would not be a job for him or me, and I was happy to tell him that he could have the dynamite and I would be glad to get rid of it.

Signed

P.B.

5.

We arranged to have me wrap the dynamite, fuse and blasting caps and bring it to Eichenlaub's place and leave it for Harry. He said that someone from Eichenlaub's place could telephone him and he would then take it to his office.

Several days after this I stopped by the Little Casino and told Eichenlaub that in a couple of days I would have the package ready for Harry.

b7c
About this time I received a telephone message at Franz Siegel's Tavern from a waiter that I should go to an address on the west side right away. I went to this address and found that it was the apartment of Heinz Stade. Stade and the [REDACTED] were there. They said that they were worried about Harry and wanted to know if he was all right. They said that they had been to Harry's office and because he questioned them so much that they wondered if he was a counter-espionage agent. I told them that I did not know him very well but that I heard from Leo that he was all right. Leo had told me that Harry had been working with Peter for about a year and was O.K.

About three years ago I got five sticks of dynamite, some fuse and blasting caps from a man named [REDACTED] who belonged to the German American Bund. When [REDACTED] left to return to Germany about 3 years ago he asked me if I wanted the dynamite which he had left over from some building operations in connection with the camps of the Bund. I told him I would take the dynamite and he gave it to me. He gave me a package of the dynamite, fuse and blasting caps and I kept it in a closet in my room ever since. Several weeks ago I opened the package and looked at the material and then wrapped it and brought it to the Little Casino. I gave the package to Eichenlaub and told him it was for Harry. He put the package on the side of the bar and I stayed and drank some beer. Harry walked in and I told him that I had the package. Eichenlaub handed the package to Harry. This was about 11:30 P.M. I told Harry that I hoped he would have good luck with it and that I was glad to get rid of it. I then left and went to Franz Siegel's Tavern where I met Ebeling. While drinking beer with Ebeling I told him that if he wanted to see Harry that he was over at the Little Casino. He had asked me where I had been during the evening and I told him that I had been at the Little Casino and saw Harry. On the way home we walked over to the Little Casino and saw that Eichenlaub and Harry were standing on the sidewalk in front of the Tavern. I told Ebeling "Here is Harry" and then I went home.

b7c

Several days after turning the dynamite over to Harry I was in the Little Casino when Harry and Eichenlaub were talking about some information that Stade and [REDACTED] had about the exact meeting place of convoys. Stade and [REDACTED] wanted Harry to pay \$200.00 for this convoy information. Harry told Eichenlaub that he had received a message that it was all right to pay Stade and [REDACTED] \$200.00 for the information and for Eichenlaub to get in touch with them and tell them that.

I have read the foregoing six page statement and it is true. I have also been advised that I do not have to make any statement and have been advised of my constitutional rights. I am signing this voluntarily and no threats or promises have been made to me.

Signed

PAUL BANTE

I want to add that in all my life I have never been in trouble; that I have not been arrested before. All of my life I have had steady employment and have not been on relief. I want to say that I did not come to the United States to make trouble and that my membership in organizations such as the Stahlheim was only to further the friendly relations between the countries. I also want to say that it is my honest opinion that aid to Britain is not the right thing and that the United States should help each country in the same way. If the international situation was not as it is things would not have happened this way.

Signed

PAUL BANTE

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

b7c

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

BROKHOFF, in his statement, dated June 29, 1941, page 4, stated that he had also met PAUL BANTE on one occasion when he was with Fehse and that he took BANTE to his home in his, Brokhoff's, automobile; that at this time he (Bante) resided in the Yorkville section of New York City; that he has heard Bante referred to as a GESTAPO AGENT but did not know whether or not he is such an Agent, and could not recall who made the remark.

b7C EICHENLAUB, in his statement dated June 30, 1941, on page 3, stated that in either March or April of 1941 LEO (WAALEN) brought HARRY whose last name he could not remember, to his restaurant and HARRY asked him questions about HEINZ STADE, [REDACTED] and PAUL BANTE; that he told Harry that Stade had introduced Bante whom he knew well to [REDACTED] and that he had known PAUL BANTE for about six years. EICHENLAUB, continuing, stated that during May of 1941 PAUL BANTE came to his restaurant and asked for HARRY who was sitting in one of the booths; that he introduced BANTE TO HARRY and they sat down and talked about twenty minutes although he did not hear their conversation as he went back to the bar to get the drinks that Bante and Harry had ordered; that several days later Paul Bante told him, Eichenlaub, to tell Harry when he saw him that he had a package ready for him which he did when he next saw Harry; that a couple of weeks later or during June 1941 Paul Bante came into the LITTLE CASINO, handed him, EICHENLAUB, a package wrapped in brown paper and said that it was for Harry. As the package was fairly small but heavy he asked Bante, "What have you got there, machine parts?" and Bante said, "Yes"; that later in the evening Bante asked him for this package and he gave it to him and Bante handed it to Harry.

EICHENLAUB, in his statement on page 4, stated that he remembered that GEORGE SCHUH, who lives at East Orange, N.J., was introduced to him by BANTE about Christmas of 1940.

EBELING, in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on page 6, advised that on June 10, 1941, he was at the FRANZ SIEGEL TAVERN and was about ready to leave at 12:00 Midnight when Mr. Paul Bante arrived, and started talking with him and upon noticing that he was about to leave, asked to come along with him; that they talked about general shipping conditions; that Bante accompanied him to the corner of Third Avenue and 85th Street where he, Ebeling, saw the owner of the LITTLE CASINO TAVERN whom he knew as DICK, and a fourth person; that Bante left him at this point.

On page 8, he states that subsequent to June 10, 1941, he met Bante about five times at the FRANZ SIEGEL TAVERN without having any particular conversation with him.

In his statement dated June 30, 1941, page 1, EBELING stated that on June 10, 1941, after PAUL BANTE and he left the FRANZ SIEGEL TAVERN they walked to the LITTLE CASINO TAVERN at 85th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, where they met DICK EICHENLAUB, owner of this tavern and a fourth person who seemed to be in a hurry to leave and who was asked to stay on several occasions by DICK; that he was introduced to this person but he could not recall his name.

PAUL FEHSE, upon being questioned by Agent [REDACTED] in the latter part of June 1941, stated that he had met PAUL BANTE through one [REDACTED]. He stated that he was in Hamburg, Germany in 1940 at which time he met [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] knew that Fehse was going to leave for the United States in January or February 1940 and suggested that he, Fehse, look up Paul Bante and give him [REDACTED] regards. Fehse denied that he knew that PAUL BANTE was engaged in espionage activities and insisted that Bante did not give him any shipping information.

GEORGE SCHUH, in his statement dated June 29, 1941, page 2, stated that he met Paul Bante about ten years ago in a German Veterans organization known as the STAHLHELM at the Kreutzer Hall; that subsequently, on one occasion, he met Paul Bante uptown and he suggested that they go get a glass of beer and on this occasion he introduced him to a bartender named DICK whom he now knows to be EICHENLAUB; that the last time he saw PAUL BANTE was on Decoration Day (1941); that he was in the shop where BANTE works and spent several hours and Bante explained some of the machinery he was building. He told Bante that his wife had left for Germany. They then went down and had a glass of beer at DICK'S place. He maintains that they did not talk about ships but only had a general conversation.

HEINRICH STADE, in his statement, dated June 29, 1941, on page 7, stated that one Monday night during the first half of May (1941) he was sitting in EICHENLAUB'S LITTLE CASINO RESTAURANT. Eichenlaub introduced him to Paul Bante; that while he was talking to Eichenlaub and Paul Bante, [REDACTED] came in and joined them; that he learned that BANTE was a friend of Eichenlaub's and that Bante was working in the Bronx. Bante mentioned something about an invention of his but he, Stade, could not recall what it was about; that prior to [REDACTED] arrival, Eichenlaub, Bante and himself had talked about Harry. After [REDACTED] arrived he mentioned that he had just come back from a trip and that he knew where convoys were meeting. He does not recall [REDACTED] stating what convoys, that is, what convoys these were but believed them to be British.

65-1819

The following is a description of PAUL RANTE as obtained from observation and interview:-

Age	50 years
Date of birth	November 14, 1890, at Laremcheid, Germany
Weight	170 pounds
Build	Medium heavy
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Face	Round
Eyeglasses	Wears eyeglasses, heavy lenses
Complexion	Ruddy
Occupation	Machinist
Nationality	Naturalized American citizen
Race	German
Relatives	<div data-bbox="822 989 1136 1032" style="background-color: black; width: 190px; height: 20px;"></div> Buenos Aires, Argentina; <div data-bbox="814 1059 1252 1102" style="background-color: black; width: 265px; height: 20px;"></div> Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Fingerprints and Palm prints	Taken and forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation June 28, 1941
Criminal record	Arrested June 28, 1941; charge, Espionage.
Prior criminal record	None indicated by files of F.B.I., Washington, D.C. as indicated in their letter of June 29, 1941.
Photograph	In files of Federal Bureau of Investigation, taken June 28, 1941.

65-1819

Special Agents [REDACTED] jointly found in Bante's room the following pertinent material -- (Questioning by Agent [REDACTED])

"In a pocket of a vest hanging on a closet door a match box bearing the following printed addresses:

Box 67,
Madison Square Station,
City.
Harry Sawyer.

"In an address book on the top of the dresser in his room appear among others the following names and addresses which appear pertinent at this time.

[REDACTED] Scheessel, Hannover, Germany-- (Bante advised this was the individual arrested in the Rumrich case for whom he raised bail).

[REDACTED] (reversed spells [REDACTED]) Bante advised [REDACTED] was connected with the Danish Consulate and he believed he gave information to Germany. He said he had not seen this man lately, and would not give further details about him).

H. CLAUSING, Pier 60, New York City, S. S. ARGENTINA.

[REDACTED] (reversed reads [REDACTED]) HEINRICH CLAUSING furnished this address to SEBOLD as a mail drop.)

EBELING, Reg. 4-3442, 219 East 83rd Street.

[REDACTED] SA-2-4189 (BANTE said this was a fellow member of the Stahlheim).

[REDACTED] New York City (BANTE advised this man was a member of the Bund).

65-1819

[REDACTED] After 6:30: [REDACTED]
Bronx. (BANTE advised this was a woman Bund member).

[REDACTED] (BANTE advised
this [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] Buenos Aires [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (He advised this was a Bund member).

KUNZE, Butterfield 8-6797 (He stated this individual is now
serving time in the penitentiary for perjury in connection
with the Bund).

KONSULAT, BO- 9-6584, BO 9-5285. (German Consulate).

[REDACTED] Buenos Aires [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] S. S. MANHATTAN, Pier 62. (FENSE said he
met BANTE through this man and BANTE thinks he met CLAUSING
through this man).

[REDACTED] (He
advised this was a Stahlheim member).

HANS RITTER, 32 Broadway, Room 1810-11, HA 2-6738, Whitehall
4-5553. (BANTE claimed to know HANS and NICOLAS RITTER
only through his connection with the Stahlheim in Yorkville).

[REDACTED] (another
Bund member).

GEORG SCHUH, 162 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey,
Orange 2-0403.

[REDACTED] (He advised this [REDACTED]
Stahlheim).

[REDACTED] (Stahlheim member).

OTTOMAR ISCHIEDRICH, Steward M.S. St.

[REDACTED] (Crossed out) [REDACTED] (See statement).

65-1819

In a desk drawer a copy of Langenscheidt's Pocket Dictionary of the English and German Languages was found. This is the dictionary but not the same edition which LILLY STEIN admits she used in preparing code communications.

b7C In BANTE's billfold Agent [REDACTED] found among other things, a card of -- R. EICHENLAUB, proprietor of The Little Casino-- a membership card of Private PAUL BANTE, 212th Coast Artillery)."

BANTE signed waivers of removal, search and custody. He was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Epstein, Brooklyn, New York, on June 30, 1941. He entered a plea of not guilty. His bail was fixed at \$25,000. and a final hearing date was set for July 15, 1941, at 2 P.M.

BANTE

No active bank account has been located for PAUL BANTE. An account closed out August 11, 1933, was found at the Manhattan Savings Institute, 154 East 86th Street, New York City. This account was checked but no suspicious entries were noted. BANTE'S address at that time was given as 186 East 93rd Street, New York City, occupation, steel worker, parents - CARL and MARGARETA BANTE, both deceased.

Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Albany, New York, reflect PAUL BANTE enlisted in the National Guard, October 23, 1933 and received an honorable discharge on October 22, 1936. He was 42 years of age at the time of enlistment in the Headquarters Detachment and C.T., 1st Battalion, 212 Coast Artillery. He was transferred to the inactive National Guard as a Private, 1st class on October 16, 1934.

(Serial 8175 page 2)

The Laboratory, Federal Bureau of Investigation report dated June 20, 1941, reflects the explosives turned over by BANTE to SEBOLD to be as follows:

1. 9' length of Orange Wax Clover Brand Fuse manufactured by the Ensign-Bickford Company, Simsbury, Connecticut.
2. Ten fuse blasting caps similar in construction to du Pont #6 fuse caps.
3. Five sticks of 60% du Pont Special Gelatin dynamite.

65-1819

The following is a description, from observation:

Name	PAUL BANTE, with aliases
Age	50, born November 14, 1890
Weight	145 to 155 pounds
Hair	Dark, thin on top
Height	5' 8"
Build	Medium
Face	Round, wears glasses- heavy lenses
Complexion	Light
Appearance	Neat
Occupation	Tool and die maker
Nationality	Naturalized American
Race	German
Relatives	[REDACTED] Buenos Aires, Argentina.

b7C

[REDACTED]
(born in Germany, [REDACTED]
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

CAPTAIN ALFRED RAYER.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

CAPTAIN ALFRED BAYER
With Aliases
ALFRED BEIER, Captain BOYER, A. BAYER.

According to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, BAYER was born in Heidelberg, Germany in 1906. He visited the United States for short periods in 1927 and 1936. He again arrived at New York with his wife Hildegard Bayer on June 8, 1938 from Hamburg, Germany, aboard the S. S. ST. LOUIS, on a six months visitors visa, #2602 issued May 5, 1938 at Berlin, Germany. The manifest of the S. S. DEUTSCHLAND reflected that BAYER and his wife departed for Germany on December 1, 1938. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service do not indicate that BAYER has since returned to the United States.

(S. 1217 p. 8, 9)

b7C BAYER was first brought to the Bureau's attention at the arrest of [REDACTED] Agent, by Customs Agents in September, 1934, when there was found on LONKOWSKI'S person a note for transmittal to Germany, part as follows: "I have requested a certain Mr. ALFRED BAYER to get in connection with [REDACTED] and through him instead of through me report my discovered subjects." EITEL also is a known German Espionage Agent. He was interviewed by Bureau Agents on October 27, 1938, and while admitting acquaintanceship with Espionage Agents [REDACTED] and Dr. I. T. GRIEBEL, denied knowledge of such activities. No prosecutive action was taken.

(N.Y. Files 65-51 & 65-103)

While in the United States, BAYER has been active in affairs of the German Aviation Club, Roosevelt Field, New York. (S. 3251 p. 6,33)

BAYER is a subject in the present investigation due to the following circumstances:

- May 28, 1940. In a conversation between WILLIAM SEBOLD and FREDERICK DUQUESNE concerning SEBOLD's Espionage contacts in Germany, DUQUESNE remarked, "I guess you know Captain BAYER, too", adding that he was connected with the Deutcherlufthansa as a flying captain. (S. 598 p. 6)
- April 24, 1940. DUQUESNE related to SEBOLD that he did not know Captain BAYER personally but had heard of him through a LUFTHANSA investigation. (S. 919, p 13). (It has been learned through a confidential source, however, that BAYER had met DUQUESNE and expected to see him at the German Aviation Club at Roosevelt Field, New York. (S. 2381 p. 4-5-6)

65-1819

January 2, 1941 DUQUESNE, in discussing with SEBOLD the possibility of obtaining further Espionage contacts, related that he knew of a German Flight Club once located at Roosevelt Field, New York, which in reality was an Espionage group, and that he knew a CAPTAIN MAYER (probably BAYER) among the members.

The following is a description of ALFRED BAYER:

Name:	ALFRED BAYER, with aliases: ALFRED BEIER, CAPTAIN BOYER, CAPTAIN BAYER.
Age	35 yrs. (Born 1906, Heidelberg, Germany)
Height	5' 10"
Weight	175 lbs.
Build	Medium
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Course Blonde
Marital Status	[REDACTED] b7c
Education	Not known
Occupation	Airport Manager
Relatives	GEORGE BAYER, Father Schwindstrasse 4, Mannheim, Germany.
Photograph	N.Y. file 65-103 (from Newspaper)
Address	Berlin, Germany
Nationality	Evidently German citizen

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

 b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

65-1819

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

Address: [REDACTED]

* * * * *

This is a mail drop furnished to WILLIAM SEBOLD at the time of his departure from Germany. SEBOLD was instructed that material was to be forwarded to this address for transmittal to the German authorities.

(S. 86, Page 21).

This mail drop has been used by DUQUESNE in March 1940, by SIEGLER in June of 1940, and SEBOLD has used the drop himself from time to time for transmitting material to Germany. In July of 1940 STIGLER told SEBOLD that he knows [REDACTED]

b7C

(S. 2244, Page 8, 9).

b7C

Address: [REDACTED]

This is a mail drop furnished to WILLIAM SEBOLD at the time of his departure from Germany. SEBOLD was instructed that material was to be forwarded to this address for transmittal to the German authorities.

(Serial 86, page 21.)

On March 13, 1940, SEBOLD, with the assistance of Bureau agents, wrote a letter to HUGO SEBOLD advising that he had undertaken all business. This letter or copies thereof with microphotographs was sent to HUGO SEBOLD through the above address, along with two other addresses. Similarly, on March 28, 1940, a letter advising of the near completion of the radio, etc., was written and a copy of it along with microphotographs was sent to the above address with two other addresses at the same time, to HUGO SEBOLD.

On May 15, 1940, SEBOLD received through the mail a letter mailed to him in New York City by ERWIN SIEGLER, chief butcher on the S. S. MANHATTAN, requesting SEBOLD to meet him. Enclosed in this letter was an unsigned letter dated April 28, 1940, beginning:

"DEAR OLD CHAP,

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR LETTERS OF MARCH 13
AND 28, I AM SO GLAD YOU HAVE SEEN ALL
OF MY FRIENDS, Etc., "

65-1819

SIEGLER advised in conversation with SEBOLD on May 16 that at Genoa, Italy, he had been introduced by [REDACTED] to a German marine officer by the name of GERHOF who gave him the letter which he enclosed with his own to SEBOLD.

In conversation with SEBOLD on August 17, 1940, FRANZ STIGLER stated that [REDACTED]

b7C A radio message received from Germany on August 26, 1940, states:

"DUNN'S LETTER OF THE FOURTEENTH THIS MONTH
AND YOUR LETTER NUMBER ELEVEN RECEIVED, etc.,"

Letter number 11 was a letter to HUGO SEBOLD dated August 14, 1940, a copy of which was sent by way of [REDACTED] Coimbra, Portugal, and also by way of [REDACTED] Budapest, Hungary. The above indicates that letters sent through these persons are arriving in Germany.

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

b7C [REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

b7C [REDACTED] William Sebold,
J. C. Ellsworth.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

RE: [REDACTED]

ADDRESS: Unknown

July 31,
1940

Radio message number 26 was received from
Germany as follows:

b7c "For FINK. Maintain connection with
[REDACTED] However, temporarily give
further reports through TRAMP. Visit
with password. [REDACTED] is
dependable. End."

August 2,
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD, referring to the above
message, asked subject FRANZ STIGLER who the
individuals [REDACTED] were and STIGLER
identified them as new men who were to be brought into
the organization.

(Serial 2244, Page 6)

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

JOHN GARRETT BEVELANDER.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillances - (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
[REDACTED] U. S. Lines. b7c
6. History and Prior Activities.

JOHN GARRETT BEVELANDER, with aliases
John Bevelander, Garrett Bevelander,
Garrit Bevelander.

Address: 40 Monroe Street,
New York, New York.

The records of the Town of Islip, Long Island, New York, reflect that JOHN GARRETT BEVELANDER was born October 1, 1898, at West Sayville, Long Island, New York.

The personnel records of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., reflect that BEVELANDER enrolled April 4, 1917, at West Sayville, Long Island, New York, for four years service in the United States Naval Reserve. He was ordered to active duty April 11, 1917, and was released from active duty on April 24, 1919. He was honorably discharged on March 13, 1921. On August 15, 1928, BEVELANDER was appointed a Lieutenant J.G.D.M. in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve, which commission he still holds.

(Serial 2190, page 2)

The records of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, reflect that BEVELANDER has possessed a Master's license unlimited for steam and motor, which was issued November 7, 1932 and bears serial #130808. He also possesses continuous discharge book #13697.

(Serial 1987, page 25)

BEVELANDER becomes a subject in the present investigation under the following circumstances:

June 15,
1940.

On this date an active investigation was conducted into the activities and background of CONRADIN OTTO DOLD, a subject in this case, and it was ascertained that during the time DOLD was in port in the City of New York he was constantly in the company of BEVELANDER. It was believed that, due to this close association, BEVELANDER might possibly have some knowledge of the espionage activities being carried on by DOLD.

July 20,
1940.

On this date it was ascertained through a confidential source that DOLD had received the following letter from [REDACTED], Stuttgart, Germany:

"July 10, 1940

"Dear Conrad:

"Through your brother I have news of your interesting letter of July 5th. I am glad that there are shipping matters that are given attention even in

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war time. Also I am very glad that things are going well with you and it would be wonderful if we could see each other again and spend pleasant hours together in Genoa or somewhere else.

"In your letter you do not mention anything of our friend B. with whom you made me acquainted in Genoa. I should be much interested in hearing of his whereabouts and his plans.

b7C "Meanwhile I have received another assignment and my former duties here taken over by our branch in Vienna. I should like much to ask you to write to that place and possibly also to induce Mr. B. to make a report there as soon as he is in a position to do so. I assume that he will leave the United States again. The address of the Vienna house is [REDACTED] and I ask you to give it to Mr. B.

"Finally I want to tell you again that I have been very pleased to hear from you and that I have not forgotten the days in Genoa. I wonder how all the girls are.

"With kindest regards and many thanks

Your devoted,

b7C [REDACTED]

P.S. It is possibly correct in order to compute that you will be in Lisbon about August 5th. I use in this letter the way you mentioned and I am worried as to whether it will reach you."

The above is a translation from the German.

At the time this letter was received BEVELANDER was the Chief Officer aboard the S.S. Manhattan which at that time was on the Mediterranean cruise run and Genoa was one of its ports of call. The S.S. Excambion on which DOLD was the Chief Steward was also on the Mediterranean cruise run and made Genoa a port of call. It is also known that on several occasions the S.S. Excambion and the S.S. Manhattan were in Genoa at the same time and, due to the above circumstances, there is

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every indication that the "Mr. B." referred to in [REDACTED] letter to DOLD is JOHN GARRET BEVELANDER.

It might, however, be stated that during the course of the physical and microphone surveillance maintained on DOLD during this investigation, numerous conversations between DOLD and BEVELANDER were over-heard and numerous contacts of DOLD and BEVELANDER were observed. However, during these conversations there is no information which indicates that DOLD has mentioned the contents of [REDACTED] letter to BEVELANDER or that BEVELANDER has indicated that he is actually engaged in espionage activities. [REDACTED] was a contact for German espionage agents as DOLD has been heard to state that he has delivered material to [REDACTED] Genoa and that [REDACTED] comes from his, DOLD's, home town of Stuttgart.

(Serial 1987, Pages 23 & 2
(Serial 2755, Page 1)

b7C
b7D
October 15,
1940

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that one [REDACTED] had left a message at BEVELANDER's hotel indicating that [REDACTED] would be in New York City on October 16th and would see BEVELANDER at that time. [REDACTED] who is presently a resident of New Jersey, is under investigation concerning his pro-Nazi leanings. During the course of this investigation numerous photographs of members of the German air corps and other scenes taken in Germany, as well as several photographs of BEVELANDER in his officer's uniform, were uncovered. These are believed to belong to [REDACTED] visited Germany in 1939, is alleged to have received presents from HITLER and RUDOLF HESS, and on his return to the United States he traveled aboard the S.S. Manhattan.

(Serial 3533, Page 9)

November 4,
1940

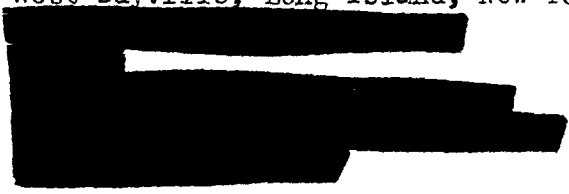
A representative of the Naval Intelligence contacted BEVELANDER on this date with a view of obtaining information concerning observations made by him when the S.S. Manhattan was at sea and to ascertain if he knew any members of the crew who were un-American. The Naval Intelligence Officer indicated BEVELANDER acted suspicious and uncooperative and referred him to the Port Captain of the United States Lines.

(Serial 3780)

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BEVELANDER has been in the employ of the United States Lines for approximately 18 years, having resigned from that company on January 10, 1941. He is presently employed as the Chief Officer aboard the Alcoa Prospector which is owned by the Aluminum Company of America. This vessel is presently plying the New York to Trinidad trade route.

The following is a description of JOHN GARRETT BEVELANDER:

Age	43
Born	October 1, 1898, West Sayville, Long Island, New York
Height	6' 3"
Weight	190#
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Sandy, bald
Complexion	Rudy
Build	Medium thin
Occupation	Seaman (Lt., Marine Naval Reserves)
Crime Record	None known
Parents	JOHN BEVELANDER, father ALICE BEVELANDER, mother West Sayville, Long Island, New York
Brothers	
Sister	
Marital Status	

b7c

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

MAX ALBRECHT BLANK

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court, S.D.N.Y., New York City.
Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold



6/28/41

3/21/41

(See Sect. I- "Sebold's Office")

6/28/41

6/28/41

6/28/41

6/28/41

6/29/41

b7c

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence



3/21/41

3/21/41

3/21/41

3/21/41

6/28/41

4. Microphone Surveillances - (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

Description of MAX BLANK

Apartment 4G, 449 Audubon Avenue, New York, New York.

Age	-	38 - born Freiburg, Germany 9/7/02
Height	-	5'-7"
Weight	-	171
Complexion	-	fair
Hair	-	brown
Eyes	-	blue
Occupation	-	clerk, seaman, bookkeeper
Marital Status	-	b7C [REDACTED] whom he married November 8, 1930 at New York City
Citizenship	-	Not a citizen of U. S.

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MAX ALBRECHT BLANK

Residence - 449 Audubon Avenue,
Apartment 4-G
New York, New York.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, reflect that MAX BLANK arrived at New York, April 30, 1928, on the S. S. DEUTSCHLAND traveling on Immigration Quota Visa #44,632 issued at Stuttgart, Germany, January 10, 1928. He sailed January 11, 1936 for Germany carrying re-entry permit #1066955 issued at Washington, D. C., December 13, 1935 and returned February 17, 1936 on the S. S. EUROPA which sailed from Bremen, Germany, February 11, 1936 as indicated by Manifest #69.

(Serial 6815 page 39)

b7C From the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, it was ascertained, he filed a Declaration of Intention in the Bronx Supreme Court, March 17, 1933. This has lapsed because of a seven year period. In this declaration he stated he was born at Freiburg, Baden, Germany, September 7, 1902; [REDACTED] that he married in New York City, November 8, 1930.

He is a subject in this case as a result of the following circumstances:-

March 17, 1941. PAUL FEHSE, in conversation with WILLIAM SEBOLD, stated there was a man by the name of BLANK employed as a sort of manager in WESTERMAN'S BOOK STORE, 48th Street, and Fifth Avenue, who gave him the documents (some letters, etc.) which he had turned over to him, SEBOLD, to look over.

He stated that the first time he saw BLANK he was complaining of a shortage of money in this business (Espionage) and said he had had a chance to buy some valuable information which would require at least \$500.00; that he did not have the money, and could not make the deal.

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Fehse also said that when he first met BLANK, he played dumb, but Blank told him not to kid him, he knew what he was doing.

SEBOLD asked FEHSE to bring Blank up to the office.

March 19,
1941

FEHSE stated he was bringing BLANK with him on Friday, March 21st.

March 21,
1941

PAUL FEHSE brought a man to Sebald's office, whom he introduced as Max Blank. Blank said that he had been in this business (Espionage) since 1936; that he was introduced by a man named [REDACTED] JUNKERS WORKS in Germany, to one HANS TUCHINA who was the Chief Photographer on the S.S. BREMEN. He did not go into what his activities were in connection with these men. Sebald asked him if he was still active. Blank said that he was not because he had no money to spare for expenses in this activity. He said that he had not received any money from the other side since 1939. He said that a German approached him some time ago with plans about airplane gasoline tanks, rubberized, and some kind of a breaking device for airplanes. This man said that these things were handed to him by an American and he demanded a thousand dollars for the material; that he, Blank, offered him \$500 which the man finally agreed to accept but he did not have the money to pay him.

He also said that he had a friend in a shipyard, who is a Hollander and who could supply him with some information if he had the money to pay him. He said that he made \$27.50 a week in Westerman's Book Store, where he worked at the time.

SEBOLD asked him if he knew of any other people, and he stated that he knew [REDACTED] who was some kind of an office or agency on Broadway, and suggested that Mr. Sebald must have heard of him as the man in the newspaper some time before having been investigated by the HIES COMMITTEE and F.B.I. He said that [REDACTED] knows about the spy business.

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He also said that he knew a DR. DOUGLAS R. SAUERMAN and wrote the name out on a blank piece of paper (notebook paper). He said the doctor's wife came from Chile, South America and that they live in America, in New York. He said that Sauermann was arrested by the English Secret Service in Bucharest and also by the Roumanian Police; that Sauermann arrived in New York in January, and that he brought over a letter of credit for about \$3,000.00 with him. He said, however, that he, BLANK, was afraid to talk business with SAUERMAN as he does not trust him any more, and requested that he, SEBOLD, ask Germany if Sauermann was all right.

He also said that there is an American by the name of WILKINSEN who writes about Diesel Engines and has connections with Germany. He said Wilkinsen gets paid from Germany but he could not say whether Wilkinsen was engaged in illegal activities.

He then asked if he, SEBOLD, knew STABLER, the barber on the EXCAMELION, who was arrested by the British. He said that the English made a lot of trouble for this man and that when Stabler came into his store a few days before he said that he had been fired. He also made the statement that Sebald used to take material over for him.

BLANK said that WESTERMAN'S BOOK STORE had been a wonderful meeting place; that some "snoopers" from the Dies Committee and the F.B.I. came into the place once in a while but that he had a wonderful nose for such people and that he could "smell them" right away. He said that he was a member of the German Sports Club of New York, and that there were a lot of airplane workers in this club and that he could always overhear them talking about their business and activities without arousing suspicion. He said that two days after the captured German plane was brought over from England he learned about the matter in his club.

SEBOLD asked him if he knew FRED VON KREUTZENSTEIN and BARONESS VON BUCOVICH. He did not know them. He suggested that Sebald come to the book store once in a while to see him, stating that he had a bunch of blueprints there about bridge construction, and that he, Sebald, could have them if he wanted although the blueprints had nothing to do with the spy business.

BLANK said that he is not a citizen of the United States; that he let his first papers go; that he did not want to take out any papers at all. He also said that he had been investigated three times by the DIES COMMITTEE and the F.B.I. but that he talked himself out of it each time.

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b7c He said that he knows one [REDACTED] living at the SAVOY PLAZA HOTEL, who only mixes with the Jews and left Germany under the same circumstances as [REDACTED] and indicated that [REDACTED] was ostracized by the German Government.

May 5,
1941.

SEBOLD sent BLANK a telegram addressed to his home, requesting him to come to his office, on Tuesday, May 6th at 6 P.M.

May 6,
1941.

Blank telephoned Sebold at his office, and stated that his first name was MAX and that he did not work any longer at Western's Book Store. He said that he could not see him that day but would call to see him on Thursday, May 8th, between 4 and 6 P.M. but did not appear.

VEC:PAM

- BLANK -

On June 27, 1941 a warrant for the arrest of MAX BLANK was issued by U. S. Commissioner, Martin C. Epstein, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, New York, based upon a complaint, sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley, charging conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34, Title 50 U. S. Code.

bc On June 28, 1941 at about 8:20 p.m., Special Agents [redacted] arrested BLANK at his apartment 4-G, 449 Audubon Avenue, New York City. At the time of the arrest [redacted] were present, and subsequently questioned. Special Agents [redacted] instituted a search of the apartment, and BLANK was brought to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Court House Building, Foley Square, New York where he was questioned, and made the following signed statement:

New York, N. Y.
June 29, 1941

b7C I, MAX ALBRECHT BLANK, give the following signed statement, freely and voluntarily, to [REDACTED] who is known to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to give a statement and anything that I might say may be used against me in court.

The following is a question and answer statement of MAX ALBRECHT BLANK, in the presence of Special Agents [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. MAX ALBRECHT BLANK resides at 449 Audubon Avenue, Apartment 4-G, New York City, and is employed by the German Library of Information at the present time, having formerly been employed by the WESTERMANN BOOK STORE, in New York City, for approximately twelve years. Mr. BLANK is a German citizen.

Q. Max, at the first meeting between you and FEHSE, when he came into the store, did you complain of a shortage of money for espionage purposes?

A. No.

Q. Did you mention having a chance to buy some valuable information for five hundred dollars?

A. Not that I recall, no.

Q. Did you make any remarks to FEHSE to the effect that he shouldn't try to kid you; that you knew what he was doing?

A. First he asked me if I can get for him the Maritime Register and one Canadian magazine and I think two American magazines.

Q. That was all the conversation?

A. I told him I am not able to get any Canadian magazines except by subscription. I also told him that I doubted if I am able to get the Maritime Register. So he said I should try and get it for him. Again I repeated I will find out and he should come around and I will let him know, because I have my doubts if I am able to get it. After, he asked me for this magazine, the Maritime Register, I asked him what he wanted it for. He said he wanted to send it away. He needed it somebody, first he said. So I asked him for whom. He said he wanted to send it away. I said where do you want to send it. If I recall it right I said do you want to send it to Europe, and he laughed. So I said something to him like you can't fool me. I have an idea what

you want to do with it.

Q. What was your idea along that line? What idea do you have as to what he was going to do with it?

A. Well, I thought that he wanted to send it to Europe.

Q. To what country?

A. To Germany.

Q. Is that all that transpired the first time you saw FEHSE?

A. As far as I recall it, yes.

Q. The second time you saw FEHSE, what transpired? Where did he meet you?

A. In the store.

Q. Westermann's Book Store?

A. He came in and asked if I got the Maritime Register and magazines. I told him I am not able to get it insofar as I know; that somebody who wanted it has to write for it. He said I should try anyhow once more, I might be able to get it.

Q. Was anybody else with him?

A. The first or the second time there was a younger man with him.

Q. Do you remember his name?

A. No.

Q. Have you seen a picture of him?

A. He had a smaller face than FEHSE has.

Q. You saw the picture of LEO WAALEN-- Was that him?

A. I couldn't recognize him from that photograph. I do not recall the name. Maybe the name was WAALEN, I don't know. The man was with him one time.

Q. Were you introduced to that man?

A. I don't remember that.

Q. You don't remember?

A. No.

Q. Where did you meet FEHSE the third time?

A. The third time he came to the store again and asked if I got the Maritime Register. I said no, it is impossible, and let's forget about it. I can't get it. You have to write yourself. I think I mentioned to him he would have to write - I think it was the Maritime Commission, something like that.

Q. These meetings with FEHSE took place when? During the early part of 1941 or ---?

A. I think so. I think in January.

Q. Around January?

A. Yes.

Q. Were they prior to the time you had the skiing accident, or after?

A. Well, I had the skiing accident in February. I don't know any more. We talked about the situation abroad, about the war and the economic situation, and came to talk about Holland and France. I mentioned that I received a nice letter from a Dutchman from Holland who used to be in New York. He asked me what he wrote. I said, well, if you would like to read the letter I will try to find it and bring it around and you can read it. Some day after, I don't know how long, he came in. I had the letter with me, so I said to him you can take the letter along and read it and bring it back to me. I want to have it back.

Q. You gave him the letter?

A. Yes.

Q. Anything else with the letter?

A. There was a letter and an article.

Q. What was the article with reference to?

A. About the situation in Holland, I don't remember any more. I think there was an address mentioned in New York, somewhere, of a lady I should visit, but I never did, because I thought that I don't want to contact people.

Q. I am going to show you a photostatic copy of a letter, and see if that is the letter you are referring to.

A. Yes.

Q. That is the letter from [REDACTED] to Mr. BLANK, dated April 28, 1940.

b7C

A. Yes. Spring 1940.

Q. Now, this other thing you mentioned was an article, you say? About what?

A. I think it was an article that he wrote about better understanding for England and European countries.

Q. I am handing you another photostatic copy. Is that the article to which you have reference?

A. That is the article. Yes. That is the one.

Q. That article is entitled the "Future Fate of Scandinavia", and is headed HENRY J. HAGEMEYER, Spoorzichtlaan 7, Heemstede- Harlem, Holland, dated April 18, 1940. At that time, Mr. BLANK, did you give to Mr. FEHSE anything else?

A. No, I don't recall.

Q. Mr. BLANK, I am handing you another photostatic copy. Do you recall ever having seen that photostatic copy before?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever see the original of that?

A. I was just trying to think. That is familiar to me.

Q. Did you find that in a book?

A. I think so. That is a sketch about a writer- a book he wrote.

Q. Did you turn over such an article to Mr. FEHSE at the time you turned over these other two articles or this other article and letter?

A. Well, I must have given it to him.

Q. However, you don't definitely recall.

A. I remember that, I think. It was typewritten, I think, on blue paper, I think. I don't know.

Q. And you do remember giving it to Mr. FEHSE?

A. I must have given it to him.

Q. The photostatic copy is headed R. R. VON RAUPACH. Now, Mr. BLANK, will you tell us just what happened on the day that Mr. FEHSE requested

you to accompany him to the office of the man to which you refer on 42nd Street.

A. He waited for me outside in his car, and he told me before that he wanted to introduce me to an engineer who would like to meet me, if I could come up with him.

Q. Did he tell you why the engineer wanted to meet you?

A. To talk with me.

Q. Along what lines?

A. I do not think he specified. I do not recall that.

Q. Did you have any idea at that time what the engineer wanted to talk to you about?

A. No. I was a little suspicious when Mr. FEHSE asked me for the Maritime Register that he wanted it for a purpose that might get him into trouble or me into trouble.

Q. Were you, then, suspicious of the meeting with this engineer before you went up there?

A. Well, not so much. So then we went to 42nd Street, between 6th and 7th Avenue, parked the car off 6th Avenue, and he took me in a building on the down-town side of 42nd Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues. What floor I do not recall.

Q. Mr. BLANK, did Mr. FEHSE give you some indication why he wanted you to go to that office and talk with the engineer. You ordinarily do not go off with somebody to talk to individuals unless you know why they want to talk to you.

A. I do not recall that.

Q. Well, do you know why you went up there? You do not ordinarily go just because somebody wants to talk to you, do you?

A. Well, I wouldn't say that.

Q. Were you suspicious of FEHSE?

A. A little bit.

Q. Yet you went with him to see this engineer?

A. Yes.

Q. Tell us what happened after you entered the office of the engineer.

A. We entered the office, and we were sitting around a desk. He introduced me in the man's office, and the man asked me where I worked, Westermann's, and I said yes, I work in Westermann's. I do not know if I mentioned how many years I worked there.

Q. Did you tell this engineer that you thought you would come up to him once and report to him?

A. I do not recall saying that. I had nothing to report to that man.

Q. Did this man ask you if you knew any contacts, or with whom you were acquainted over there, meaning in Germany?

A. I think he asked me if I had some contacts with somebody from Germany.

Q. What did you tell him?

A. I told him, well, I do not have any contacts. I know a man by the name of HANS TSCHIRRA.

Q. And where did he work?

A. He worked on the Bremen.

Q. Did you ask this man, this engineer, if he knew [REDACTED]

A. I do not know a [REDACTED] I heard of him. Never met him, though. Never saw him.

Q. This [REDACTED] of whom you have heard, where does he work?

A. He is with the JUNKERS AIRPLANE CO. in Dressau.

Q. Did this individual ask if you were over there in 1939, meaning Germany?

A. I do not know if he asked me that, but I was not there in 1939. I was in Germany in January and February 1936.

Q. Did this individual ask you how long you had been in this business, meaning espionage business?

A. Well, he didn't ask me about espionage business. He asked me if I ever got some information. I said well, I gave TSCHIRRA a letter once.

Q. That you had received from whom?

A. From a customer who asked me if I can send a letter to Berlin.

Q. Do you recall the name of the customer?

A. No.

Q. Do you recall when this was that you gave this letter to TSCHIRRA?

A. I think it was spring 1939.

Q. You do not know what was in the letter.

A. No. I also got for TSCHIRRA some magazines.

Q. What kind of magazines?

A. One magazine he asked for, two or three numbers of the magazine called "DIESEL", and one or two magazines of aviation, all American publications.

Q. Did he ask you to get him anything else?

A. He asked me once if I ever should be able to get anything which should be of interest to him I can give it to him, so I asked him what. He referred to new publications or informations on chemicals or aviation or automobiles. I said well, I do not think I would be able to do that, but if I should hear something I can let him know. But I never got anything for him except that one letter.

Q. Did the person who brought this letter to the store ask you to give it to HANS?

A. No.

Q. He asked you to get it to Germany?

A. Yes.

Q. Was the letter addressed to anyone?

A. No. He mentioned when the man is in Berlin he can open the letter. And once I got a magazine for him which I had to get down-town in some kind of a second-hand store, a back number of an aviation magazine. He gave me ten dollars for expenses and in case he wanted something else again I should keep the rest.

Q. How often did HANS give you money? Were you receiving regular sums from him periodically?

A. No.

Q. On how many occasions do you recall that HANS paid you for information, or in connection with getting information.

A. Well, once on some magazines for him and some articles, and on another occasion I think he gave me five dollars.

Q. On two occasions - one time he gave you ten dollars and one time he gave you five dollars.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever give HANS any other letters besides that one? You have no idea who the customer was. He just asked you to see that it got to Berlin and knowing HANS, you gave it to HANS to take to Berlin. What did you tell HANS?

A. I got this letter from a customer who comes in once in a while, and he asked me to send this letter to Berlin, but not through the mails.

Q. Were you suspicious of the letter at that time?

A. No. I just thought I would do it the way the man asked me.

Q. Well, why would you think he didn't want it to be sent through the mails?

A. Well, I didn't ask the man. I thought he must have a reason, but I didn't ask him.

Q. Do you know CONRADIN DOLD?

A. I think that is the man on the Excambion. Is that the man?

Q. Yes. He formerly worked on the Excambion.

A. I think Mr. STABLER introduced me to him.

Q. That is OSCAR STABLER.

A. Yes.

Q. He introduced you to this man?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever give any letters to CONRADIN DOLD?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever give anything at all to him to take over to Germany or any other place?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever give OSCAR STABLER any letters to take to Germany or elsewhere?

A. Yes. To Germany, by way of Italy. On two occasions, If I recall it right, two letters each, one to my brother and one to my parents. Once an envelope and a book called "DIESEL", by PAUL WILKINSON, an American publication, by way of Lisbon.

Q. Who gave you these letters to give to STABLER?

A. Which letters?

Q. The envelope and the book that you refer to.

b7C
A. [REDACTED]

Q. And with what company is she connected?

A. JUNKER AIRCRAFT CORP. INC.

Q. She was the agent for the JUNKER AIRCRAFT CO. in the United States or in New York?

A. They have an office here.

Q. She was an agent of the JUNKER AIRCRAFT CO. in Germany?

A. No. Just an employee. No agent.

Q. Also at a branch office of the JUNKER CO. in Germany.

A. No. It is incorporated here in the State of New York, so I do not know if it is a branch office, because they do not manufacture anything over here.

Q. Well, did she take care of the business in New York for the JUNKER CORP. in Germany?

A. Well, I do not know what she did. If it was for patents or what it was.

b7C Q. About what time of the year did [REDACTED] give you this letter?

A. Late in 1940.

Q. And she also gave you the book?

A. Yes.

Q. Was the envelope addressed?

A. No.

Q. Was there another envelope inside which was addressed?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know the address that was on the envelope on the inside?

A. No.

b7C Q. Did [REDACTED] tell you the address to which the letter was to go?

A. No. She told me the address was on the inside.

Q. Meaning inside Germany?

A. No. Inside the envelope.

Q. Did she tell you what the letter contained?

A. It contained pictures, some pictures of airplanes.

Q. Do you know what type?

A. No. I did not see the pictures, either.

Q. What did she tell you to do with the letter?

A. She asked me if I knew somebody who could take the envelope and the book along on a boat, so it wouldn't get lost. So I said I know somebody. So I gave the envelope and the book to Mr. OSCAR STABLER, and I brought it down myself to the Excambion and gave it to him.

Q. And what did you tell Mr. STABLER at that time?

A. I said bring that to the German Consulate in Portugal, and they should see that it gets to Germany.

Q. You knew the letter was going to Germany. Is that right?

A. That is what I thought. Then I got another letter, one day Mr. STABLER came to visit me in the book store. It was late in 1940. I don't recall the date exactly.

Q. Was that before or after you had given Mr. STABLER the letter given you by [REDACTED]

A. I wouldn't know that any more.

Q. You do not recall that?

A. No. So he had the letter for [REDACTED] I do not recall how he told me that he has that letter but when I knew of it I told him that some days ago the office of [REDACTED] according to the newspapers, had been raided, and I would not advise him to go there.

Q. What did you tell him to do with the letter?

b7c
A. He asked me what he should do with the letter. I said I will try to see that [REDACTED] will receive the letter. I don't know where to reach him, but I would try my best, not knowing what the letter contained. I thought it over and remembered the DEUTSCHES NACHRICHTEN BUERO, and I took the letter and brought it over to the D.N.B., and told the man in the office that this letter is for [REDACTED] if he would have a chance to give it to him, or if he should come around, and he could give it to him.

Q. Do you recall this man's name?

A. I don't know who was in there.

Q. Was [REDACTED] connected with the D.N.B.?

A. No. I do not think so.

Q. Do you know what [REDACTED] did?

A. No.

Q. Do you know anything concerning [REDACTED] activities?

A. No. I left the office again and two or three days after [REDACTED] gave me a letter and asked me if I could give that letter to the man who brought him the letter.

Q. Was this envelope addressed?

A. This envelope was not addressed. So I gave the letter to Mr. OSCAR STABLER, telling him that this was a letter from [REDACTED] not knowing

what the letter contained.

Q. Did you ever give OSCAR STABLER any other letters?

b7C A. Only the ones I mentioned before. The ones to my parents and the one about [REDACTED] and the ones to my brother.

Q. You never gave OSCAR STABLER any letters to take to Genoa, Italy, addressed to any people in Germany, other than your people and your brother?

A. No. I do not think so. To Italy, no.

Q. And you only gave OSCAR STABLER two letters?

A. One envelope, letter and book. The book was not wrapped. I asked him later on if he could take a letter along for my parents to Portugal. He refused to do so.

Q. Did you ever ask him to take any letters to Lisbon, Portugal, on any other occasions?

A. No.

Q. Did OSCAR STABLER ever give you any letter to be transmitted to Germany or elsewhere?

A. Give me any letter to be transmitted to Germany?

Q. Or elsewhere?

b7C A. Well, the letter of [REDACTED]

Q. Other than that letter?

A. No.

Q. He did not give you a letter to be transmitted to Germany after his arrest in Bermuda?

A. Oh, to Germany, yes. Oh, yes. After he came back from Bermuda. It was addressed to Lisbon.

Q. And to whom was it addressed in Lisbon?

A. To a lady in the German Consulate. I do not recall the name.

Q. Are you sure that the letter was not addressed to a [REDACTED]

A. Absolutely, it was not. This letter I did not forward, so I destroyed it.

Q. Do you know what the letter contained?

A. Without reading it.

Q. Do you know [REDACTED] b7C

A. I never met the lady.

Q. Do you know anything about her activities?

A. I overheard some conversation somewhere, I do not recall, on what occasion it was. But she was always going back and forth to Germany, and had quite some money on hand in New York. And those people that talked about her seemed to me that they were kind of suspicious about her.

Q. In your conversation with the engineer on 42nd Street, did you mention the name of Dr. DOUGLAS SAUERMANN?

A. Yes.

Q. In what respect? b7C

A. I asked him if he knows Dr. DOUGLAS SAUERMANN, and he said no, who is he. I said I know him for years from the book store and he was in Germany and has been arrested in early 1940 in Rumania, and is now back in the United States again. And I would like to know why he was arrested in Rumania, because he is looking for work and I would like to help him to get a job, but first I would like to know if the man is reliable. So I asked the engineer if he has any possibility to find out from the other side more about him. I never got a reply.

Q. Did you tell the engineer that you wanted this information because Dr. SAUERMANN wanted to work with you?

A. As I recall it, I wanted to get some work for him.

Q. Did you write this individual's name down on a piece of paper for the engineer?

A. Yes. He got me to write down the name.

Q. I will show you a piece of paper which has Dr. DOUGLAS SAUERMANN written on it. Is that your handwriting?

A. I wrote this.

Q. You wrote Dr. DOUGLAS. But you did not write SAUERMANN. Do you recall writing this in the engineer's office?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you afraid to write Dr. DOUGLAS SAUERMANN's name on a piece of paper in this engineer's office? For fear someone might find it?

A. Well, I didn't see any reason why I should write it down for him, because I was suspicious and I didn't want to get mixed up in anything in that office. So I asked him why would I have to write it down, and he says well, you write it down. That's alright.

Q. Were you suspicious of this engineer? Or Mr. FEHSE, at that time?

A. Yes. When I was in that office I was suspicious.

Q. Why?

A. Well, it seemed to me that I had the feeling they would do some illegal activities and I didn't want to get mixed up with it.

Q. Did the engineer ask you what kind of business address you had in Berlin, in order to send this message across regarding Dr. SAUERMANN?

A. It is possible that he did, but I didn't give any definite address in Berlin.

Q. Did you tell him it should go to Berlin or anyplace else?

A. I said the best thing was if he had a chance to write to Berlin.

Q. And whose name should be mentioned? Did you tell him to mention anyone's name for the message to be given to?

A. I do not recall that.

Q. Did you tell him to send it to HANS TSCHIRRA or to mention the name of HANS TSCHIRRA in the message?

A. No. I do not know his address.

Q. Did you tell the engineer that TSCHIRRA worked in the War Ministry?

A. Not as I recall it, because I don't know.

Q. Did you know that HANS TSCHIRRA worked in the War Ministry?

A. No.

Q. Did you mention to this engineer that you had individuals in the Navy Yard here in New York who might be able to give you information?

A. I mentioned to him that several customers coming into Westermann's who buy German - English books on navigation and ship building and sailboat building and I thought that they have something to do with ship building. So he asked me if I know these people have some private connections. I said no, I haven't, and I couldn't afford to go out with those people, I haven't got the money. Then he said we might be able to get some money for you. I said how. He said, well, I can write to Berlin, and what would you say to that? I said, well something like it is up to you, or something like that. I do not know exactly what. I also never got a reply but I was suspicious even though he sent me a telegram after I was in his office to come up to see him. I did not do so. I called him up that I am not able to come, might come some other day, but I didn't do it. After that he called me on my new job one day and asked me to come up and see him the same day, if I recall it right. I said I haven't got any time. I have to come some other day, just to tell the man something, because I had no intention whatsoever to come there any more.

Q. Did anyone ever call you after that meeting with the engineer in his office in regard to getting telephone books of English cities, requested by Germany.

A. It is possible that it was so. I never got anything of the kind, because it is impossible to get anything like that from England.

Q. Do you recall anyone calling you with reference to getting telephone books?

A. I am not sure.

Q. Did you mention to the engineer that you were able to express yourself in code among the people in Westermann's Book Store?

A. No. I only said, as I recall, if I want to meet a friend of mine or somebody and I want to let him know the time, I only say for instance the book costs six dollars and fifty cents, which means I will meet him on 6th Avenue and 50th Street. That is all I mentioned to him. Nothing about a code.

Q. Did you mention the name WILKINSON during the conversation with the engineer?

A. I do not recall that. I might mention a Deisel book written by Mr. WILKINSON.

Q. Did you say that this WILKINSON received money from Germany for articles he wrote?

A. I do not know that. I do not recall it. I know he wrote some articles in the magazine called "DIESEL", on Diesel engines, with pictures of German Diesel engines. Also in his book called "Diesel" if I recall it right, are illustrations, and the text was about eighty per cent on German Diesel engines.

Q. Did the engineer ask you if you were a member of the party here in New York?

A. I do not recall that, but I am not a member of the party.

Q. Did you mention knowing numerous individuals in the German Sports Club, who work for various plants from whom you might be able to get information?

A. I think he asked me if I knew some people, and I said well, I know some people, mechanics, and so forth, but I didn't say I can get information for you.

Q. Did you tell him, this engineer, that these club members have known you for a number of years but that they didn't know anything else?

A. Anything else about what?

Q. About your work.

A. Well, they all know I was working. They all know that. That I am in the Westermann Book Store. But I never did anything of that kind, like making connections to gather some information from people in the sport club. Nothing of the kind.

Q. Did the engineer ask you if you were a naturalized citizen?

A. That is possible.

Q. Did you tell him that you would be willing to take out papers again, although your papers had lapsed?

A. I do not recall.

Q. Did you tell this engineer that sometime last year you had an individual who had information concerning gas tanks and brakes for airplanes, but that you didn't have any money?

A. No. I think I told him there was a customer in the store and he had something new. He asked me if I knew somebody who would buy a new idea about brake lining.

Q. Brake lining for what?

A. It could be used for any kind of brake lining, but he wanted five hundred dollars for it, and I told the man no, and I never heard of him again.

Q. Did he mention anything concerning gas tanks for airplanes?

A. No.

Q. Did not mention airplanes at all?

A. He might ask me if I know anybody in airplane factories but I didn't mention anything about airplanes that I know.

Q. Did he ask you whether or not this man was a German or an American?

A. I do not recall that.

Q. Did he ask you if you could get in touch with him again?

A. I do not recall that.

Q. Did this individual give you his telephone number and Post Office box number?

A. Who?

A. The engineer.

A. He gave me a card, but after I received a telegram I called him up. I threw the card away.

Q. What did the card contain?

A. I think it contained the office, which I do not recall, and another name on the bottom, I do not know if I am correct in that. I threw the card away.

Q. Now, Mr. BLANK, after you left the meeting with this engineer and Mr. FEHSE, did you continue your efforts to locate the Maritime Register?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you make any effort to obtain anything for Mr. FEHSE or the engineer?

A. No sir.

Q. Although you had attempted to locate the Maritime Register for Mr. FEHSE prior to going up to this meeting with the engineer.

A. Before that, you mean? I told him right away I doubted very much if I can get it for him, so I asked our president if we are able to get that through the book store. He said I do not think so. You had better find out. So I asked another man from our office if he knows something about it, and he says, as far as he knows people who want it have to write for it.

Q. What other man did you ask about this?

b7C
A. [REDACTED]

Q. And where is he located?

A. In the Magazine Department.

Q. Did you try to locate this Maritime Register any other place?

A. No.

Q. Did you ask any other individual about it?

A. I do not recall it, if I asked somebody I know how to get it.

Q. Mr. BLANK, do you know anyone in MUELLER's RESTAURANT, at 322 E. 86th Street?

A. MUELLER's RESTAURANT: There is one that is called AUGUST STEUER. I do not know anyone in MUELLER's RESTAURANT. I don't know if the owner of STEUER's is MUELLER, but a lot of the members go from the German Sport Club in the evening or after the games. That is between First and Second Avenue, but I do not know the number. The name of the restaurant is AUGUST STEUER, but it only changed nine months ago something like that.

b7C
Q. [REDACTED]

A. She was a customer of Westermann's. An elderly lady. She came in regularly and bought scientific and political books.

Q. Where are you presently employed?

A. German Library of Information.

Q. When did you commence the employment with the German Library of Information?

A. Either the thirtieth of April or the first of May.

Q. That is the date you started to work?

A. No. The fifth of May.

Q. Now, narrate in your own words how you obtained that employment.

b7C A. I always had the intention to get a job with the German Library of Information, because I like library work, and also had the feeling that I might have a chance to get a better job. This spring I mentioned to one of the employees of the German Library of Information, [REDACTED] I would love to work for the library. On April 30 or May 1, I do not recall the correct date, [REDACTED] called me at the Westermann Book Store to see him. When I came to his office I was very pleased that he asked me if I would like to work in the Library of Information, Book Department. He asked me if I have an employment contract with WESTERMANN, and I said I think I might be able to start Monday, May the fifth. I talked to the Board of Directors of the Westermann Co., and told them that I am able to get a better position with the German Library of Information, and asked for the permission to let me quit my job with a short notice, which they granted. So I started to work in the German Library of Information May 5, 1941.

Q. Are you presently employed by the German Library of Information?

A. Yes.

Q. And that employment will continue until when?

A. Well, I do not know. We were supposed to leave by orders from the State Department July 10, and I haven't heard anything if we are further employed by them or not.

I would like to mention especially that after I have been in the office on 42nd Street that I broke off all the contacts with this man and didn't want to have anything to do with him. I would like to state that, not recalling the name of FEHSE, I identified the photograph of an individual shown to me, whose name was PAUL FEHSE, with whom I went to the office of the engineer on 42nd Street, and who contacted me previously, and who is referred to herein as FEHSE.

The above statement consisting of nineteen pages was given by me of my own free will, and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

MAX ALBRECHT BLANK

Witnesses:

b7C (signed) [REDACTED]

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Inv.

(signed) [REDACTED]

US Court House, Foley Sq., NYC

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BLANK made all corrections in his own handwriting. As a result of questioning by Special Agents [REDACTED] BLANK advised that he had been a salesman for the HEETEL COMPANY, Freiburg, Germany, which is a retail and wholesale textile house, before coming to the United States. He stated that he came to the United States on May 1, 1928 from Hamburg, Germany on the "Deutschland". He advised that he had worked for a period of about four months from about May 1928 to August 1928 as a bus boy and waiter at the Hotel Roosevelt. He was employed by the B. WESTERMANN COMPANY, 20 West 48 Street, from September 1928 to May 1929; by the DEUTSCHE BUCHGEMEINSCHAFT at 46 West 40 Street, from May 1929 to the Fall of 1930 as a clerk in the book store which sells German literature. He was again employed by the B. Westermann Company book store from the Fall of 1930 to May 2, 1941, at which time he accepted employment at the German Library of Information, beginning this employment on May 5, 1941.

BLANK advised that he was a member of the German Sports Club, Throggs Neck, Bronx, New York, where he was a coach for the Soccer Team and did not have to pay dues in view of the fact that he was coach.

b7c
BLANK stated that he worked as a clerk in the German Library of Information, doing research work. He claimed not to know any of the other employees except [REDACTED] German Library of Information, [REDACTED]. He claimed not to know any of the other employees or their names or to know how many employees were employed at the German Library of Information. He was receiving a salary of forty-five dollars a week at the time of his arrest.

BLANK advised that he does not own a car; that he owns his own furniture and that he pays a rent of thirty-seven dollars per month. He stated that his wife works for the Irving Trust Company, 1 Wall Street, as a waitress in the girls' lunch room. He advised that he has [REDACTED] who is a waiter in Chicago, whose address is unknown.

He further advised that he had taken out first naturalization papers which had expired last year. He stated that he had gone back to Germany on a visit on June 1, 1933 and came back to the United States on August 31, 1933; that he had made another visit to Germany in January of 1936 and returned in February of 1936.

BLANK was questioned continually about various persons supposedly known to him and in each instance he stated that he knew these people casually as customers of the Westermann Book Store and that he knew nothing of their activities or their addresses.

BLANK advised that when he first came to the United States he lived with [REDACTED] in the Bronx, where he remained for about four weeks; thereafter he lived on Lexington Avenue between 87th and 88th Streets, address unknown, and on 118th or 119th Street, East of Lenox Avenue, address unknown. He stated that he had been living at 449 Audubon Avenue since September 1933. He advised that he had married his wife, [REDACTED] in November of 1930 at the Bronx City Hall. He advised that his wife had come to the United States in 1929 and was a naturalized citizen.

BLANK stated that he had heard of [REDACTED] but he has never met him nor has he ever seen [REDACTED] but that he believes this man is with JUNKERS.

BLANK also admitted knowing OSCAR STABLER. He stated he had met STABLER five or six years ago through [REDACTED] of Weehawken, New Jersey, and that he has seen STABLER once or twice a year at Westermann's. BLANK said STABLER was a barber on the boat "Excambion" and that some time last year (1940) STABLER took a letter to his (BLANK'S) parents in Freiburg, Germany, and that this was the only thing STABLER had taken over for him. This letter was an ordinary family letter and just dealt with conditions.

With respect to PAUL FEHSE, MAX BLANK said that he did not know anyone by that name. However, it might be someone that he had met at Westermann's. Agent [REDACTED] exhibited a photograph of FEHSE to BLANK who immediately identified it as a man he knows but does not recall his name. BLANK stated that he went to a place on 42nd Street with this individual, who will be called FEHSE hereinafter for clarity, as FEHSE had told him that he wanted BLANK to meet an engineer. BLANK described this place on 42nd Street as an office in a building located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. FEHSE introduced BLANK to this engineer but BLANK is unable to recall this man's name. The engineer asked BLANK if he had any connections in Germany and also asked if he knew anyone in the airplane business. BLANK stated that this engineer mentioned something about STABLER but he did not say STABLER took packages to Germany for him.

BLANK informed that possibly he asked the engineer if he knew HANS TSCHIRRA. With respect to HANS TSCHIRRA, BLANK stated that he knew TSCHIRRA twenty years ago in Loerrach, Germany, and that he did not see TSCHIRRA again until three or four years ago when TSCHIRRA came into Westermann's Book Store and inquired if he were the MAX BLANK that TSCHIRRA had known twenty years ago. BLANK stated that on occasions he sold TSCHIRRA some books and magazines but did not give him anything to take back to Germany.

BLANK stated that he met PAUL FEHSE about January 1941 when FEHSE came to Westermann's and asked for him. BLANK stated he became suspicious of FEHSE on the latter's first visit to Westermann's at which time FEHSE asked BLANK to get him some magazine from Canada dealing with machinery, and also asked him to get a copy of the Maritime Register, and two American magazines.

b7C
BLANK stated that when he and FEHSE went to see the engineer on 42nd Street and the engineer asked about his connections in Germany he became suspicious of that individual and had a feeling that everything was not right. It is noted on a later occasion BLANK told Agent [REDACTED] that this feeling of suspicion was that he thought the engineer was in the spy business. However, later BLANK would only describe his suspicion as believing that this individual was in some illegal business. BLANK would not admit that the discussion taking place between himself, FEHSE and the engineer in the latter's office dealt with espionage but would only say that he had a feeling something was not right and he wanted to get out.

BLANK also advised that he asked the engineer about Dr. DOUGLAS SAUERMAN because SAUERMAN owed Westermann some money and he wanted to find out about SAUERMAN. He also told another story about SAUERMAN. BLANK stated SAUERMAN is a chemist and wanted BLANK to help him get a job and as BLANK had heard SAUERMAN had been arrested in Romania he wanted to find out if SAUERMAN were reliable before he recommended him for work. BLANK insisted that SAUERMAN was never going to work with him or for him but he (BLANK) was going to help get a job for SAUERMAN. BLANK informed he has known SAUERMAN for several years, having met him at Westermann's and he read in the papers that SAUERMAN had been arrested in Romania in 1939. BLANK admitted the engineer asked him to write down about SAUERMAN and he did write SAUERMAN'S name. Agent [REDACTED] exhibited the note written in the engineer's office concerning SAUERMAN.

and BLANK stated that he wrote the "Dr. Douglas" but the rest of the writing does not appear to be his writing. He denied that he told the engineer to forward this information on SAUERMAN to TSCHIRRA in Berlin. He also denied that he had made any statement to the engineer that HANS TSCHIRRA is connected with the German War Ministry.

b7C

BLANK stated that he never mentioned anything to the engineer in the presence of PAUL FEHSE about airplane parts, rubber-sealing gas tanks or anything pertaining to airplanes. He stated that he did not say he had first heard about the Messerschmitt plane at the German Sports Club, as he first heard of this plane from the newspapers. He advised that he knows no one at the German Sports Club in airplane plants and that most of the members of that club are waiters and carpenters.

Futhermore, BLANK informed that he does not recall telling the engineer that he knows [REDACTED]. He denied knowing such a person but did say that he has heard of a lady named [REDACTED] who has a lot of money and who makes trips back and forth to Europe.

BLANK denied knowing LEO WAALEN and further stated no one had requested him to get any directories of English cities. Upon viewing the photograph of WAALEN, BLANK could not identify this individual.

During the period of interrogation BLANK advised that on one occasion when FEHSE came to the book store - he believed the second visit - some man was with him but FEHSE did not introduce this individual who looked at magazines while FEHSE and he talked. BLANK does not recall receiving a telephone call from WAALEN.

Further in regard to the conversation at the engineer's office, BLANK stated the engineer asked if he had any connections and BLANK believed that he mentioned the name STABLER but also stated STABLER is not on a boat now. The engineer asked when his connections were broken off and BLANK told him that boats had not been running since 1939. When the engineer asked if BLANK had any contact among scientific men, BLANK told him he could not afford to go out much. Then the engineer suggested that he contact Germany to get some money for BLANK, to this BLANK stated he had told the engineer he was not interested.

BLANK advised that the engineer did not ask him directly if he could get some information but he had asked this indirectly when he asked about his connection among scientific men. BLANK stated that

he became suspicious of the engineer and wanted to get out of his office and that he only stayed there fifteen minutes or half an hour; that he went up the engineer's office about six o'clock one afternoon with PAUL FEHSE and that this was the only time that he visited that office. Some time after he visited the engineer's office the engineer sent him a telegram asking him to come up that afternoon. However, BLANK telephoned the engineer and told him he could not come up that afternoon but would come the next afternoon. BLANK did not go to the engineer's office the next afternoon. After this communication and after BLANK had started working for the German Library of Information the engineer telephoned him requesting BLANK to come up to his office, but this BLANK again refused to do.

b7c [As a result of questioning by Agent [REDACTED] in the presence of Agent [REDACTED], BLANK stated that after the war had started he had given OSCAR STABLER two letters to take to his family in Germany, [REDACTED] at Osnabrueck in northern Germany and the other letter addressed to his parent, MAX BLANK, in Freiburg, Germany. He stated that these two letters were carried by STABLER to Europe and they were mailed by him at either Genoa or Naples, Italy and that they had been sent after the war started. He informed that the letter to his brother was just a plain envelope containing general information and that he probably mentioned that he hoped to see his brother again; that maybe he enclosed a photograph of himself; that there was nothing else in this letter. BLANK stated that the letter to his parents was just general information that is usually written to parents and he does not recall if he sent any photographs. BLANK did recall that in February or March 1941 he mailed through the United States mail two photographs of himself and that also about four weeks ago he wrote his parents and this letter was sent by airmail costing him thirty cents. This letter was just a personal letter telling of his change in position and of the fact that he was making more money. He stated that he also wrote [REDACTED] at Osnabrueck as [REDACTED] went into the army last year and he does not know where he is. Both of these letters were mailed and bore addresses. BLANK believed that the last letter he received from his parents was in April 1941 and that he heard from his brother's wife three or four weeks ago and that she just told how his family is and the fact that she does not know where his brother [REDACTED]

On further interrogation by Special Agent [REDACTED], BLANK stated that after STABLER had taken the letters above mentioned to Italy

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late last Fall he made another trip to Europe, taking a letter to the German Consulate in Lisbon from BLANK. BLANK stated that this letter contained no address but he had told STABLER to see that this letter gets to the Consulate in Lisbon, Portugal. The letter contained a few pictures of airplanes taken from newspapers and airline folders. The number of pictures enclosed is not recalled by BLANK; also this envelope contained one or two photographs of New York, one being that of the Empire State Building in the foreground and the uptown section in the background. BLANK got these pictures from a book called "Manhattan Magic". He also stated that this letter included a photograph of a motor from some technical magazine and which was supposed to be a new motor. He reiterated that he told STABLER to take this envelope to the German Consulate in Lisbon and to tell someone there to see that the envelope gets to his brother. BLANK stated he did not write anything at all to enclose in this letter as his brother is in the army and he does not know where he can be located. BLANK could give no explanation as to how the German Consulate was to find out about his brother when he enclosed no communication at all in this letter.

b7C On further questioning BLANK absolutely denied knowing LEO WAALEN or anyone by that name. He further denied knowing [REDACTED] and although he admitted having heard of him through reading about [REDACTED] in newspapers in the United States and also thinks he read about [REDACTED] in a book published about JUNKERS or some airplanes.

Concerning PAUL FEHSE, BLANK stated that he does not recall any one by that name, although he identified the photograph of FEHSE as being an individual whom he met in January of 1941 he believes. BLANK stated that this person who will be called FEHSE hereafter came to Westermann's and asked for Mr. BLANK. BLANK approached FEHSE and asked "What can I do for you?" FEHSE did not tell BLANK how he had obtained his name but did ask BLANK to get some magazines for him, namely, a magazine from Canada on machinery, two American magazines, one on aviation and one on machinery, and also asked for a Maritime Register. BLANK told FEHSE that the Canadian magazine would require a subscription and he was unable to get the magazine because of the war; that he would try to get the American magazines and furthermore he doubted very much if he could get the Maritime Register but for him to come around again and BLANK would find out in the meantime. BLANK stated that he obtained one American magazine on aviation and another on Diesel or some machinery, and that he asked the president of Westermann's if he could get the Maritime Register and was advised in the negative as whoever wants such a register should write for it himself. BLANK told FEHSE of his efforts to get the Maritime Register and FEHSE asked him to make additional efforts to obtain this Register and that he would come back at a later time. FEHSE came back several days later to Westermann's and said that he was in the neighborhood and asked if BLANK had a chance

to get the Maritime Register. BLANK told him that he had not obtained it and asked him why he wanted the Register. FEHSE stated that he needed it for somebody but did not tell BLANK for whom he wanted this Register. BLANK asked for whom FEHSE wanted the magazine as it seemed to be something dealing with shipping and still FEHSE did not reply. BLANK stated that he had doubts about FEHSE at that time as he wanted this magazine and BLANK thought he wanted it for someone whose name FEHSE did not desire to be known.

BLANK knew FEHSE was German and they spoke in German because FEHSE spoke poor English. FEHSE did not tell BLANK what his business was and BLANK stated that he thought FEHSE was in some "fishy" business because FEHSE could not say for whom he worked. BLANK stated that he and FEHSE talked about the war and economic conditions all over the world and that he (BLANK) mentioned that he had gotten a letter from Holland from Mr. [REDACTED] (first name not recalled) in which letter [REDACTED] explained the political and economic condition of Holland. FEHSE told BLANK that he would like to read the letter, so BLANK said that he would try to find it and bring it around to Westermann's so FEHSE could read the same. BLANK stated that he found this letter at his home and brought it to Westermann's for FEHSE to see at a later date. He later turned this letter over to FEHSE to take but asked FEHSE to bring it back. FEHSE did bring this letter back four or five days later. On this occasion FEHSE asked BLANK to go see an engineer around Times Square in New York. BLANK said he could not go that day, as he had something else to do. FEHSE suggested the next day, which BLANK believes he accepted as being all right. FEHSE told BLANK that the engineer wanted to meet him but he did not say why.

b7C
On the next day BLANK and FEHSE went to 42nd Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. FEHSE introduced BLANK to the engineer and these three - FEHSE, the engineer and BLANK were the only ones present. The engineer, whose name BLANK does not recall, asked BLANK if he worked in Westermann's. BLANK told him yes, that he had worked there about twelve years. The engineer asked about what kind of books they sold and BLANK's business there. BLANK told the engineer that he was a salesman in Westermann's. The engineer asked if BLANK did not meet a lot of people and BLANK told him yes, that he met all kinds of people. The engineer said that BLANK must have a lot of engineers and scientists for customers. BLANK replied that he knew a lot of them for some years. The engineer then asked BLANK if he had any contacts among them - meaning personal contacts. BLANK told the engineer "No, I can't go out much because I can't afford it." BLANK stated that he thinks the engineer asked if he knew anyone in airplane factories and that he told the engineer that he did not know anyone personally who works in airplane factories.

The engineer then asked if he knew anyone on a boat, to which BLANK replied that he had not met anyone on any boat since the war broke out. The engineer then asked who BLANK knew on boats and BLANK told him that HANS TSCHIRRA had got in touch with him (BLANK); that TSCHIRRA had

VEC:PAM

heard that BLANK was working in Westermann's Book Store and had come by to find out if BLANK were the man he had known twenty years ago in his home town, Laerrach. BLANK stated that this was the first time he had seen TSCHIRRA since 1920 or 1921. BLANK said that TSCHIRRA told him that he was the cashier or treasurer on the BREMEN. BLANK told the engineer that TSCHIRRA came in to Westermann's once in a while and got some magazines or books - technical books or scientific books more or less. BLANK also mentioned that a friend of his had been on the Excambion and had been taken off it at Bermuda by the British and had been released in January, 1941; this friend had told BLANK he was arrested under suspicion by the British for anti-British activities. (BLANK said STABLER told him afterwards he was supposed to have something with him which was not so and after investigation he was released.) BLANK also told the engineer that his friend's name on the EXCAMBION was STABLER and he said that STABLER had taken an envelope with him for BLANK containing photographs of airplanes obtained from folders and magazines. BLANK told the engineer that STABLER had been laid off the EXCAMBION and the engineer then wanted to know if he had gotten his job back, to the best of BLANK's recollection.

b7c

BLANK stated that TSCHIRRA's father had a photographic store in Laerrach but he does not recall saying that HANS TSCHIRRA was a photographer on the boat BREMEN. At this point BLANK advised that he had another contact before the war but did not mention this individual to the engineer. This person was [REDACTED] who was on the HANSA.

The engineer asked BLANK if he had any connections in Germany, to which BLANK replied that he had none, except his own people. BLANK asked the engineer if he had connections and the engineer just said "Well." BLANK said that he told the engineer that he would like to find out about a man who was arrested in March of last year (1940) in Romania. The engineer wanted to know the name of this individual and BLANK told him this man was DR. DOUGLAS SAUERMANN. The engineer requested BLANK to write down this name for him, which BLANK did and then the engineer asked what kind of man is DR. SAUERMANN. BLANK told him that SAUERMANN is a chemist out of work and he (BLANK) wanted to help him get work and before recommending SAUERMANN he desired to know why he was arrested. BLANK stated that he never received a reply from the engineer concerning the information received from Germany concerning SAUERMANN.

When the engineer asked BLANK if he had any contacts among engineers and scientific men, BLANK stated that he could not afford to get out. The engineer then said that if BLANK wanted to go out with someone and had expenses he (the engineer) might be able to get him some money. BLANK stated that this made him very suspicious and he told the engineer that he would come around some other time. BLANK reiterated previous

information that he had a feeling the engineer's business was something that was not right; a feeling of something illegal in the business and he made up his mind quick to get away. BIANK stated that he and FEHSE went to visit this engineer at about 5:30 p.m. and stayed there until 6 or 6:15 p.m.

With further regard to [REDACTED] BIANK stated that he is positive that he never told the engineer that [REDACTED] instructed him while he was in Germany during 1936, that is, between the period January 11, 1936 to February 18, 1936. Furthermore, BIANK stated that he does not know nor has he ever known anyone who works in the Philadelphia Navy Yard or the Brooklyn Navy Yard. However, while he was employed at Westermann's he did have some customers who bought books on navigation, shipbuilding, sailboat building, and that these books were in the English and German languages. BIANK did not know the names of these customers nor did he know where they were employed. He further advised that he never mentioned anything about a code nor did he say anything about being suspicious about a code.

b7C
BIANK stated that no mention was made by anyone at 42nd Street concerning aviation plans, materials or developments; particularly BIANK states that he is positive he never mentioned if he had money he had access to airplane plans or something pertaining to airplanes. BIANK stated, however, that he had a customer once who said that he had an idea on brake lining and this is the only time he has discussed anything of this nature with anyone. This incident occurred a long time ago - about a year ago - and he does not know the name of the customer. BIANK advised that he told this customer to go to some automobile company to try to sell his idea. BIANK further advised that the conference with the engineer and FEHSE in the engineer's office was conducted in the German language.

When questioned about blueprints that he had purchased, BIANK stated that sometime ago he bought a library from a [REDACTED] on East 57th Street, between Park Avenue and Lexington Avenue, and among the items purchased were some old blueprints on architecture of bridges. He stated that he supposed these blueprints are still at the Westermann's Book Store.

Concerning his background, BIANK stated that he was born and attended school in Freiburg, Germany, where he also received his apprenticeship training in the textile business. He left Freiburg about 1920 and went to Lourrach, Germany, where he did textile work until about 1921, at which time he went to the Province of Nuremburg, where he worked during 1921-1922. BIANK left this place to return to Freiburg where he worked in a bank until 1923. This was during the period of depression in Germany.

Thereafter he worked in the textile industry in Freiburg until 1928, at which time he left Germany for the United States. BLANK stated that he left Germany because of economic conditions there. When he arrived in the United States [REDACTED] for about four weeks. He held various small jobs until about 1929, at which time he went to work in Westermann's Book Store and has continuously worked there for twelve years. BLANK stated that while he was in Germany he was never a member of a political party and that he never had any military training. In this connection he stated that he was never connected with the German Air Corps nor any commercial airline in Germany. However, he did have a pin with an emblem similar to a flying bird on it. He advised that in Germany if one travels a certain distance by air the airline will give the passenger one of these pins. He stated that he had never told anyone that he received this pin from the German Air Corps.

BLANK stated that he [REDACTED] 1929; that his wife came to the United States in 1929 and is a naturalized American citizen.

65-1819

BLANK

CONRADIN DOLD when questioned about MAX BLANK stated that during Christmas 1937, he attended a German affair at the Park Avenue Armory in New York City and on this occasion OSCAR STABLER introduced him to MAX BLANK who was in charge of the book stand. DOLD stated he did not see BLANK again until about a year and a half later when by accident he ran into him on board the S. S. EXCAMBION when the ship was in New York Harbor and ready to leave for Europe. (NOTE: STABLER'S employment record shows he was a barber on the S. S. EXCAMBION from August 1935 to May 1937 and from March 1938 to December 23, 1940.)

PAUL FEHSE when questioned about MAX BLANK stated that some time during the beginning of 1941 he visited WESTERMAN'S BOOK STORE on West 48th Street and Fifth Avenue, at which time he was interested in securing some copies of the Maritime Register and talked to BLANK about it. BLANK told him it was hard to secure the Register unless by subscription. He, FEHSE bought some aviation magazines at the time. BLANK seemed to know what he was interested in and after he returned several times he thought BLANK would make a good contact to take up to HARRY SAWYER'S Office and thus took him to SEBOLD'S office. FEHSE would not divulge any information implicating BLANK in espionage activities.

OSCAR STABLER in his statement, advised that in about September of 1940, [REDACTED] in Lisbon gave him a letter addressed [REDACTED] in New York and asked if he would deliver it upon arrival in New York. He tried to do this but found [REDACTED] locked. MAX BLANK, a friend of his for over five years saw the letter and said [REDACTED] office had been raided and offered to take the letter and deliver it, so he gave it to BLANK.

b7c
Either prior or subsequent to this BLANK had given him letters to deliver, possibly to the German Consulate in Lisbon, at any rate, he turned them over to [REDACTED] Lisbon for delivery. One letter was inside an unaddressed envelope and he told [REDACTED] to mail the letter to the address appearing inside. One of the letters was to the Lufthansa. On another occasion BLANK gave him a book to take to Lisbon and mailed to Junkers who build airplanes in Germany. He also gave this book [REDACTED] for delivery. STABLER recalled he took letters twice to Lisbon and once to Genoa, Italy for BLANK. The letters which he took to Genoa, he mailed.

LEO WAALEN in his statement advised that he recalled telephoning MAX BLANK from SEBOLD'S office and telling him that Sawyer wanted him to get some telephone directories of England. BLANK said he would see what he could do. GEORG SCHUH was present when he made the call.

65-1819

BLANK

b7C MAX BLANK on March 21, 1941, at the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD advised that he had been in the spy business since 1936; and that he was introduced to HANS TSCHIRA, the Chief Photographer on the S. S. BREMEN, by a man named [REDACTED] Junkers Works in Germany. (S. 6788 p. 2)

An examination of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, reflect that HANS TSCHIRA arrived at the Port of New York, on the S. S. EUROPA on October 11, 1933 as crew member photographer. He was 34 years old, male and of German nationality. He was 5' 3", and weighed 168 pounds. He had had five years experience and this was his first trip on the S. S. EUROPA. He was to be discharged at the New York Port.

The above records further reflect that on Line 6, Page 36, Volume 13017 of the Manifests of ship arrivals, crew listings, HANS TSCHIRA arrived at the New York Port as crew member photographer of the S. S. BREMEN, on September 20, 1937. He had had ten years previous experience and was not a crew member on the last voyage. He shipped September 14, 1937, at the Port of Bremen. He was not to be discharged at the Port of New York. He was able to read and write -- a male, 38 years of age, of German nationality and race. He was 5' 7", weighed 208 pounds, and had no physical markings or defects. He had never been deported. On this same manifest as crew photographer appeared the name [REDACTED]

Below is listed all the arrivals of the S. S. BREMEN at New York Port between the dates of October 7, 1937 and August 28, 1939, which was the last arrival of the BREMEN at the New York Port. The line, page and volume numbers of the manifests of the crew are included as sources. At no time was HANS TSCHIRA discharged at the New York Port and at no time did his name appear as a deserter. On each of these listed arrivals TSCHIRA appeared as crew member photographer with description identical to that set out on arrival of September 27, 1937. His age did progress. In some instances as indicated his name was spelled differently.

b7C

Arrive	10-7-37	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 14	Page 33	Volume 13044
Arrive	10-25-37	[REDACTED]	Line 1	Page 33	Volume 13064
Arrive	11-11-37	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 20	Page 31	Volume 13083
Arrive	12-22-37	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 7	Page 28	Volume 13117
Arrive	1-3-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 19	Page 26	Volume 13126
Arrive	1-20-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 16	Page 29	Volume 13138

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Arrive	2-10-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 28	Page 28	Volume 13156
Arrive	3-10-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 17	Page 28	Volume 13182
Arrive	4-1-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 17	Page 26	Volume 13203
Arrive	4-21-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 20	Page 28	Volume 13223
Arrive	5-9-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 17	Page 29	Volume 13240
Arrive	5-26-38	HANNS TSCHIRA	Line 16	Page 32	Volume 13257
Arrive	6-14-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 18	Page 31	Volume 13275
Arrive	6-30-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 30	Page 25	Volume 13290
Arrive	7-18-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 29	Page 30	Volume 13310
Arrive	8-4-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 7	Page 30	Volume 13328
Arrive	8-22-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 2	Page 31	Volume 13351
Arrive	9-8-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 24	Page 31	Volume 13377
Arrive	9-26-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 14	Page 29	Volume 13402
Arrive	10-12-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 13	Page 32	Volume 13422
Arrive	10-28-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 3	Page 32	Volume 13439
Arrive	11-14-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 9	Page 31	Volume 13454
Arrive	12-13-38	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 21	Page 28	Volume 13476
Arrive	2-2-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 15	Page 29	Volume 13518
Arrive	2-10-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 18	Page 29	Volume 13526
Arrive	3-24-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 18	Page 29	Volume 13565
Arrive	4-14-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 11	Page 28	Volume 13588
Arrive	5-4-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 10	Page 29	Volume 13611
Arrive	5-25-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 13	Page 31	Volume 13632
Arrive	6-12-39	HANS TSCHIRE	Line 28	Page 28	Volume 13652
Arrive	6-29-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 10	Page 29	Volume 13672
Arrive	7-20-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 15	Page 28	Volume 13697
Arrive	8-10-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 25	Page 27	Volume 13724
Arrive	8-28-39	HANS TSCHIRA	Line 1	Page 28	Volume 13752

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DESCRIPTION-- from observation and questioning:

NAME	MAX ALBRECHT BLANK
Age	38
Born	Sept. 7, 1902 at Freiburg, Germany.
Height	5' 7½"
Weight	175 pounds
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Features	Face full and round
Education	Eighth Grade and three years business school at Freiburg, Germany, three months night school in United States in 1928 to learn English.
Occupation	Store clerk, book salesman and seaman. Last employed at German Library of Information, NYC.
Marital Status	[REDACTED] Apt. 4G, 449 Audubon Avenue, New York, New York.
Relatives	Father -- MAX BLANK, Rathausgasse #19, Freiburg, Germany. Mother - MARIE ANNA JAEGER BLANK, Rathausgasse #19, Freiburg, Germany. Brother- [REDACTED]
Nationality	German
Fingerprints, palm prints and photograph obtained.	
Criminal Record	None listed in records of Federal Bureau of Investigation as indicated by letter dated June 29, 1941.

b7C

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

b7C [REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance -
(Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record
6. History and Prior Activities

FEC:KIL

65-1819

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C Address: [REDACTED]

A mail drop used by HEINRICH CLAUSING in forwarding communications to Germany.

The name and address were furnished to WILLIAM SEBOLD by ERWIN SIEGLER on January 28, 1941.

S. 6401 p.5,6

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

ALFRED E. BROKHOFF

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, Court of Common Pleas, Jersey City, New Jersey.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William Sebold

J. A. Sizoo

7/24/41

b7c 3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

[REDACTED] 6/18/40

6/27/40

9/5/40

10/31/40

[REDACTED] 6/18/40

9/5/40

10/31/40

[REDACTED] 6/27/40

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

b7c [REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.

[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

65-1819

April 5,
1941.

WAALEN, while in conversation with SEBOLD in Sebold's office, stated, among other things, that an F.B.I. man had been to see Brokhoff and told him to take care of FEHSE'S stuff, that is, the car and his luggage. Waalen stated that Brokhoff was going to visit SCHUH the next day (Sunday) and that Brokhoff was at that moment in Fehse's apartment on Second Avenue and was afraid to come to see him, Sebold. Waalen stated that Fehse had written Brokhoff a letter from the Detention House on West Street, requesting that he come to see him and bring along some money and also saying that Brokhoff should send a letter to his, Fehse's, wife in Germany informing her about what had happened to him.

VEC:MAM

1.

65-1819

BROKHOFF.

[On June 27, 1941, a warrant was issued by United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, for the arrest of ALFRED E. BROKHOFF, based upon a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley, charging him with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50, United States Code. On the evening of June 28, 1941, at about 10:35 P.M. Special Agents J. A. SIZOO, [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] placed BROKHOFF under arrest at his residence, 326 West 60th Street, West New York, New Jersey. Present at the time of this arrest were [REDACTED]

L [REDACTED] A search was made of his residence and he was taken to the Newark Bureau Office, Newark, New Jersey where he was questioned and gave the following signed statement:-

Newark, New Jersey
June 28, 1941

I, ALFRED LEROY BROTHOFF, voluntarily make the following statement to SA. J. A. BIZZO, [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make a statement; that anything I say may be later used in court, but I make this statement because I want to tell the truth.

b7C
I was born April 17, 1902 at Bielefeld, Germany, where I lived until 1923, when I came to the United States. I arrived in the United States at the Port of New York on November 18, 1923 on the SS ALBERT HALLIN. Since that time I have continuously made my home in the United States, having only left the United States for a period of about three weeks during 1928, when I was aboard ship. I am an American citizen, having been naturalized at the Court of Common Pleas, Hudson County, at Jersey City, New Jersey, during 1929.

I first met PAUL FRIED about seven years ago, when FRIED was working on the SS MANHATTAN and I was working for the United States Lines on the pier. I met him through [REDACTED] and the three of us became quite friendly. I also became acquainted with EDWIN CLAUING at approximately the same time. About four or five years ago I was sick for several months and during this time PAUL FRIED loaned me some money. In March of 1940 I again met PAUL FRIED and he advised me that he then had just returned from Germany, stating that he was then looking for work and intended to get work ashore. A few days later FRIED again came to my ^{home} and at this time I asked him if he did not want to live in my apartment. He then began staying there off and on and then got a job in Newark, New Jersey, where he worked for five or six weeks and then tried to get work on the SS AMERICA. He went to Newport News, Virginia but was put off the boat and did not sail.

As soon as PAUL FRIED returned from Germany and began living in my house he began asking me about the boats they were loading at the pier of the United States Lines. He was interested in the names of the boats, what material they were loading, and how they were painted. When he first began making these inquiries I did not know what he intended to do with the information and I did not realize that this information

was going to Germany so I told him whatever I knew about the boats they were loading at the piers of the United States Lines. However, I later learned that PERSE was sending this information through someone named HARRY, whose last name I think is HARRYER, to Europe for the use of the German Government. Nevertheless I continued to furnish him any information which I learned concerning boats loading at the piers of the United States Lines. A short time before PERSE was arrested he told me that he intended to leave the United States. He said that he would try to get a job on one of the Export Lines ^{boats} and jump ship at Lisbon. He asked me if I would continue to obtain information concerning ships leaving the United States for England and give the information to HARRY to be sent to Germany. I told him I'd see what I could do about it. However, I did not furnish any information to HARRY except on one occasion.

About one month after PERSE'S arrest I went to the Zum Schwarzen Adler Restaurant with CLAUSING and there met FRANZ STIGLER, whom I have known a long time. STIGLER did not remain long but shortly after he left HARRY and LEO WAALKE came to the Restaurant. He then left the Zum Schwarzen Adler and went to a "beer joint", where we got to talking about ships. Before PERSE'S arrest he told me that he was interested in getting the names of the ships ^{flies} of the Flag of Panama, since these ships were now docking at the piers of the United States Lines. He told me to get this information and to give it to HARRY. While at the "beer joint" mention was again made of the ships flying the Panama Flag and I wrote down the list of these ships on a slip of paper. I have been shown a photographic copy of this paper which I have identified by my signature as the piece of paper which I gave to HARRY that evening. It contains the names of the following ships:

CAPTRA
COGLE
CALOBERE
CHABON
CHERO

I told HARRY that the CALOBERE would leave about 3 A.M. the next day and he made a notation on the slip of paper after the name of the CALOBERE. When I furnished this list of names to HARRY I realized that this information would be transmitted by him to the German Government.

After the arrest of PAUL PERSE I furnished some information to LEO WAALKE. He would ask me about the ships loading at the piers of

him
the United States Lines and I would tell what ships were loading and approximately when they would leave. I never prepared any reports for LEO WAALLEN concerning these ships but whenever I came to New York I went over to see him and he would ask for this information.

I was also well acquainted with FRANZ STIOLER, often drank beer with him, and sometimes we talked about the ships that were loading at the piers of the United States Lines. Several times PAUL FENKE or STIOLER or CLAUSING would ride with me in my automobile and on several occasions we rode along the West Side Highway. On a few of these times when PAUL FENKE was with me he would tell me to slow up at certain points and then go on. At first I did not realize that they were getting information concerning ships then in port but later I realized that they were using me to get around. I continued to drive them in my automobile. They paid for the gas and toll charges, food and drinks, but otherwise I have never received any money from any of these persons.

b7c
Shortly after PAUL FENKE was taken off the ALBIONICA during the summer of 1940 he asked me to write a letter to someone in Lisbon and to tell him that he, FENKE, could no longer write. I think I wrote that letter to a person [redacted] Lisbon. At the time FENKE was arrested I was permitted to talk to him at the Federal Detention Headquarters on West Street. During our conversation he made motions with his lips and with his fingers, without speaking, which I understood as referring to a typewriter. By the movements he made with his lips I figured he wanted me to tell WAALLEN to get rid of the typewriter which he, FENKE, had used. I later got in touch with WAALLEN and told him to get rid of the typewriter. He later told me that he left it with someone but I don't know who he left it with. I realized that by doing this for FENKE I was assisting someone whom I then knew to be operating as a Nazi spy, because when I talked with FENKE at the Detention Headquarters he told me that he had written letters for the German Government concerning the sailing of ships from the United States to England.

I am also acquainted with GEORGE SCHUM, who resides in one of the Oranges, N.J., whom I met through PAUL FENKE. SCHUM referred to FENKE as WALTERS but I think that SCHUM knew his correct name. I did not enter into their conversation but often heard them talking about how the United States should not send stuff to help England in the war. I recall that SCHUM gave FENKE some typed reports and also some newspaper clippings, but I do not know the contents of either the reports or the newspaper clippings.

b7C
I also know a man by the name of [REDACTED] who is assigned in the United States Army at Governor's Island. He has come to my home on several occasions and [REDACTED] occupation. One time he came to my home and left a small book of Army regulations there. CLAUSING saw this book in my home on the evening that I met HARRY in the Elmer Schwarzen Adler Restaurant and suggested that we take this book along and give it to HARRY. CLAUSING picked the book up and later in the evening gave it to HARRY.

I am also well acquainted with the individual named HEINRICH CLAUSING, referred to above, who is employed on the SS ARGENTINA, of the Moore-McCormack Line. I think that he might mail information from South America to Germany but he told me that he would not carry anything from the United States to South America.

I have heard of CONRADIN OTTO DOLB as being the Chief Steward on one of the boats of the American Export Lines but am not personally acquainted with him. I also met PAUL HANTE on one occasion when he was with FERRE and I took HANTE to ^{his} home in my automobile. At that time he resided in the Yorkville section of New York City. I have heard him referred to as a Gestapo Agent but I do not know whether or not he is such an Agent and I do not recall who made the remark.

I am also acquainted with ARMIN SINGLER, who is a close associated of TRIGLER and is probably acquainted with FERRE and CLAUSING.

FERRE often sent food packages to his wife in Hamburg using my name and she often wrote to FERRE under my name.

This statement is freely and voluntarily made by me. It contains truthful statements to the best of my ability. It has been read by me and I have voluntarily signed my name on each page thereof.

WITNESSES:

/s/ G. A. Sisco

/s/ Alfred Ernst Brokhoff

b7C /s/ [REDACTED]
/s/ [REDACTED]
Special Agents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1836 Raymond-Commerce Building
Newark, New Jersey

VEC:MAM

65-1819

BROKHOFF

The Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., by letter, dated June 30, 1941, advised that no prior criminal record appears in the files for ALFRED BROKHOFF.

(Serial 8314)

BROKHOFF was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, New York, June 30, 1941, and entered a plea of guilty. His bond was set at \$25,000 and in default thereof, he was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal pending action of the Grand Jury.

A Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York, returned an indictment July 15, 1941, charging BROKHOFF and other named defendants with conspiracy to violate Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50.

On July 18, 1941, BROKHOFF was arraigned before the U. S. District Court of the Eastern District of New York, and plead guilty. The court deferred sentencing him until September 3, 1941, and in default of \$25,000 bond, he was again remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

65-1819

As a result of further questioning, BROKHOFF also stated that he was in the company of PAUL FEHSE on one occasion when Fehse gave WALISCHEWSKY a roll of magazines which Walischewsky was to take over to the other side.

BROKHOFF stated that he did not actually know what information was contained in these magazines but he did know that they were being smuggled out of the United States.

b7C
BROKHOFF was also questioned with reference to a copy of U.S. NEWS" addressed to GEORGE C. SCHUH which was found in his, Brokhoff's, residence. Brokhoff stated that he did not recall when Schuh left this magazine but that Schuh had been over to see him several times within the last few months. He insisted that the magazine had no significance in connection with this investigation and that Schuh did not leave it at his residence for transmission to Germany. The magazine, however, contained considerable information concerning the development of National Defense in the United States.

With reference to [REDACTED] who is mentioned above, in BROKHOFF'S statement, as having left a book on Army Regulations at his, Brokhoff's residence, Brokhoff denied that [REDACTED] had any knowledge of his espionage activities or the espionage activities of his friends, and stated that he had no part in this conspiracy; and that he had no information indicating that [REDACTED] would engage in espionage activities.

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In the search of BROKHOFF'S residence the following material was seized which might be pertinent as evidence:

1. An issue of the "U.S. NEWS" which was addressed to GEORGE E. SCHUH, which magazine contains considerable information concerning National Defense preparations.
2. A small piece of paper bearing the name and address of [REDACTED] New York.
3. An Address Book containing among others the name and address of LEO WAALEN, 1530 Second Avenue, New York City, N.Y.
4. A slip of paper bearing the name and telephone number of [REDACTED] and a card bearing the name and mailing address of HARRY SAWYER, which was found in a suit of clothes of Brokhoff, hanging in a closet.
5. A Royal Companion Typewriter, #CD 163650.

PAUL BANTE, in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on page 3, stated that about eight or ten months ago he met a man who called himself PETER, whom he identified from a photograph as being PAUL FEHSE. At about the same time he met a man named BROKHOFF through GEORGE SCHUH; that BROKHOFF lived, as he understood, in West New York, New Jersey and it was his understanding that CLAUSING had, at one time, lived with Brokhoff. Later Peter lived with Brokhoff and Peter introduced Brokhoff to George Schuh. At one time when he was at George Schuh's home in Newark, Brokhoff was there with him.

b7C FEHSE was questioned subsequent to his arrest about his knowledge of BROKHOFF, and he stated that he had lived at 326 60th Street, West New York, with ALFRED BROKHOFF, a friend of his; that he had known BROKHOFF who worked in the United States Lines Piers for five or six years; that in July 1940 he left Brokhoff's place and wanted to join the S.S. AMERICA which was at Newport News, Virginia but was told to go back to New York to report to [REDACTED] of the U. S. Lines; that when he was living with Brokhoff in New Jersey he told him about what he was doing, that is, obtaining information on ships in New York and sending it over there.

(See FEHSE'S statement, pages 5 and 10).

GEORGE SCHUH, in his statement dated June 29, 1941, page 1, states that he first met PAUL FEHSE whom he knew as WALTER, about a year ago; that he happened to meet him in Zeiher Hall, Bergenline Avenue, West New York, New Jersey, at a barn dance, on which occasion he met AL BROKHOFF. Hearing his name he remembered that he knew a man of the same name in Germany and asked him if he was his son. He said he was. BROKHOFF stated he lived on 60th Street in West New York; that he saw Brokhoff a couple of weeks later at his, Schuh's, home. During the course of the conversation, Brokhoff stated that he was an engineer and was working for some shipping line; that he saw Brokhoff several times between the first time and the last time which was about three weeks ago. Further, that Brokhoff, at the time he called at his, Schuh's, home, also brought PAUL FEHSE with him. Schuh also stated that Paul Fehse might have used his, Schuh's, typewriter on some occasions when he was visiting him.

FRANZ STIGLER, in his statement dated June 27, 1941, on page 2, when asked whether or not he had ever driven with Brokhoff along the West Side Highway and watched the ships tied up at the piers, answered that he had a few times.

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On page 14 of the statement, in response to the question, "Did you ever work together with Brokhoff getting information about ships in the New York Harbor" he answered, "I think I asked him once to drive me around."

When asked whether or not BROKHOFF had furnished him with any information to send to South America for transmission to Germany, STIGLER answered as follows: "Not that I know."

On page 15 of the statement, when asked whether or not he had any other contacts with BROKHOFF he answered, "I saw him occasionally in New Jersey in his home" and when asked whether or not he knew that Brokhoff was furnishing information for the German Government, stated that he did not.

Again on page 20, STIGLER was asked whether or not he ever made a trip to Philadelphia in connection with obtaining information as to the identity [REDACTED] to transmit messages to Germany), STIGLER answered as follows, b7c "No. I believe [REDACTED] wrote me he would like to see me and I went down to Philadelphia and did not know why he wanted to see me. When I came there he said he just wanted to tell me what he told FEHSE already and what he found out about [REDACTED] and that was all. I never went back again. We drove down to Philadelphia - Fehse, Brokhoff and I. Brokhoff had a car. I think it was in May or June of 1940 in front of the house I introduced him to Fehse and told him - I am not sure whether I told him when he comes to New York to see Fehse or to write to him. I guess I gave him the address of Fehse in care of Brokhoff . . ."

LEO WAALEN, in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on page 4, when questioned concerning BROKHOFF, stated that he was introduced to ALFRED E. BROKHOFF by PAUL FEHSE but could not recall the time and circumstances although he did recall that he attended a party at Brokhoff's home in West New York, New Jersey, during the early part of 1941 at which time Fehse was present and introduced him to HEINRICH CLAUSING.



On page 5, WAALEN stated that about the last of April 1941 upon seeing HARRY SAWYER he was introduced to ERWIN SIEGLER; that on this occasion he told Sawyer that BROKHOFF and CLAUSING were waiting to see them (Sawyer and Waalen) and that Sawyer and he then went over to the ZUM SCHWARZEN ADLER restaurant where they met Brokhoff and Clausing; that he introduced Sawyer and Brokhoff. From there they decided to go over to RICHARD EICHENLAUB'S place known as THE LITTLE CASINO located on 85th Street, New York City. After arriving at Eichenlaub's they talked about the war in general, and Paul Fehse being arrested.

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During this "get-together" he observed BROKHOFF hand SAWYER a message but he did not know what was in it and did not give it any thought as Brokhoff gave the note of his own free will and he, Waalen, knew nothing about it.

65-1819

The following description was obtained from personal observation and questioning:

Name	ALFRED ERNST BROKHOFF
Residence	326 60th Street, West New York, New Jersey.
Born	Beilefeld, Germany April 17, 1902
Height	5' 10"
Weight	135 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Sandy and thin
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Features	Sharp
Occupation	Mechanic, plumber, Employer - U.S. LINES, Piers 59 and 60, North River, New York City; salary \$46. per week.
Social Security	No. 086-09-0322
Marital status	Married, 
	age 10 in 1941; same address.
Race	White
Nationality	Naturalized American; German descent.
Citizenship	Entered United States 11/18/23; admitted to citizenship 1929, Court of Common Pleas, Hudson County, Jersey City, N. J.
Education	Eight years public schools, Beilefeld, Germany.
Relatives	Wife and daughter as listed above.  Hillside St., Ridgefield, N. J.

b7C

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Relatives
(Cont'd)

b7c

[REDACTED]
Syracuse, New York.

Father - deceased.

Mother - MARIE BROKHOFF,
Ferbeline Str. 8,
Ferbeline, Germany

Criminal record

States none.

Fingerprints

Taken and forwarded to
Bureau for search.

Societies

TEUTONIA SINGING SOCIETY.

BROKHOFF stated that he
dropped membership in this
society several years ago.
This society was one of the
societies which later made
up the Bund, but Brokhoff
ceased membership when it
became interested in
politics.

Photograph

Taken June 29, 1941 in New
York files.

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HISTORY

BROKHOFF furnished the following information concerning himself, stating that he was born April 17, 1902, at Bielefeld, Germany, where he resided during his early years. During the first World War he was employed in a steel foundry until the latter part of the war at which time he shipped on a Merchant ship to Sweden. He made one trip and on his return the war was over, in view of the revolution in Germany.

He returned to Bielefeld where he maintained his home until 1923. During the years between the first World War and his departure for the United States in 1923 he served one year in the German Military Service and was employed as a deck hand on Merchant vessels sailing out of Hamburg.

In 1923 he came to the United States as a Quota Immigrant, arriving November 18, 1923 on the S. S. ALBERT BALLIN and filed his First Papers for U. S. citizenship shortly after arrival and was admitted to citizenship during 1929.

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BROKHOFF

The personnel files of the United States Lines reflect the following record of monies paid to ALFRED BROKHOFF from January 4, 1939 to June 25, 1941:

"AL" BROKHOFF
1939POWER PLANT EMPLOYEE
1940PIER 60
1941

Jan. 4. \$15.20
 11 38.00
 18 38.00
 25 38.00
 Feb. 1 38.00
 8 38.00
 15 30.40
 22 30.40
 Mar. 1 38.00
 8 38.00
 15 38.00
 22 38.00
 29 39.00
 Apr. 5 38.00
 12 41.80
 19 38.00
 26 38.00
 May 3 38.00
 10 38.00
 17 38.00
 24 38.00
 31 30.40
 June 7 38.00
 14 38.00
 21 38.00
 28 41.80
 July 5 30.40
 12 38.00
 19 38.00
 26 38.00
 Aug. 2 38.00
 9 38.00
 16 38.00
 23 41.80
 30 38.00
 Sept. 6 30.40
 13 38.00
 20 38.00
 27 38.00
 Oct. 4 38.00
 11 38.00
 18 30.40

Jan. 3 \$24.00
 10 44.00
 17 44.00
 24 44.00
 31 44.00
 Feb. 7 44.00
 14 44.00
 21 44.00
 28 44.00
 Mar. 6 44.00
 13 50.00
 20 59.00
 27 51.00
 Apr. 3 51.00
 10 51.00
 17 51.00
 24 51.00
 May 1 51.00
 8 51.00
 15 51.00
 22 51.00
 29 45.00
 June 5 44.00
 12 45.00
 19 45.00
 26 45.00
 July 3 45.00
 10 48.00
 17 45.00
 24 45.00
 31 45.00
 Aug. 7 45.00
 14 45.00
 21 45.00
 28 45.00
 Sept. 4 49.09
 11 45.00
 18 45.00
 25 45.00
 Oct. 2 45.00
 9 45.00
 16 45.00

Jan. 1 \$8.00
 8 46.00
 15 46.00
 22 46.00
 29 46.00
 Feb. 5 46.00
 12 45.00
 19 46.00
 26 45.00
 Mar. 5 46.00
 12 46.00
 19 46.00
 26 46.00
 Apr. 2 46.00
 9 46.00
 16 46.00
 23 46.00
 30 46.00
 May 7 46.00
 14 46.00
 21 46.00
 28 46.00
 June 4 45.00
 11 46.00
 18 46.00
 25 46.00
 \$1155.00

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"AL" BROKHOF
1939

Oct.	25	\$38.00
Nov.	1	38.00
	8	34.20
	15	38.00
	22	39.20
	29	44.00

Nov.	Dec.	
Suppl.		1.05
Dec.	6	45.00
	13	45.00
	20	44.00
	27	44.00
	30	20.00

\$1969.45

POWER PLANT EMPLOYEE
1940

Oct.	23	\$45.00
	30	46.00
Nov.	6	46.00
	13	45.00
	20	46.00
	27	45.00

Dec.	4	46.00
	11	46.00
	18	46.00
	25	45.00
	31	37.00

\$2432.09**PIER 60**
1941

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The following is a description of ALFRED E. BROKHOFF:

Name	ALFRED E. BROKHOFF
Alias	Brokhof
Address	326 ~ 60th Street, West New York, New Jersey
Age	36
Height	5'10"
Weight	155 lbs.
Build	Slender
Hair	Sandy and thin
Glasses	Wears light gold-rimmed glasses.
Complexion	Fair
Features	Sharp
Marital status	Married
Wife	b7C [REDACTED]

Owns a 1935 gray Plymouth sedan bearing New Jersey
1940 license ^HF 94H.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

MRS. ROBERT DEVEYRAC-PAULHAN

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

MRS. ROBERT DEVEYRAC-PAULHAN, with aliases:
Mrs. Robert DeVeyrac, Baroness Renee Bucovich,
Renato de la Bruyere, Baroness Bucovich,
Renata de Veyrac, Renata de La Bruyere,
Renata Von Friesen, Baroness Von Friesen,
Renata De La Bruyere Bucovich, Baroness
Renee Covich, Renata Adela Traut, Maria Olsa
Bucovich.

65 Park Avenue, New York City.

b7C From the records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturaliza-
tion, Ellis Island, New York, it was ascertained that BARONESS BUCOVICH,
age 37. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She gave as her foreign address
via Gergoriana 36 Roma, Rome, Italy. She was traveling on passport visa
No. 400, issued on June 23, 1937 at Rome, Italy and arrived in the
United States on the S. S. "REX", sailing from Naples, Italy, July 8,
1937; that upon her arrival in New York she stated she was going to remain
in the United States for thirty days; that this was her first visit to
the United States and she intended to return to Italy. However, her visa
was extended on February 13, 1938 and again on February 15, 1939 and
again on July 12, 1940. At that time she gave as her husband's address,
ALBERGO IPPODROMO, Mexico City, D.F., (who has since obtained a divorce
from her and she married ROBERT DEVEYRAC, which information will sub-
sequently be set out herein when developed). Her passport number was
470905, issued by the Italian Government on November 7, 1935 at Rome,
which was to expire on June 11, 1941. (S. 4431 p 37)

She became a subject in this case as a result of the follow-
ing circumstances:

November 21, 1940. Message #62 was received from Germany, which read, in
part, as follows:

b7C "For Dunn. Try to hire the following people said to be
O.K. Baroness Renee Bucovich, divorced Von Friesen, now
married to Italian of Yugoslavian birth, [REDACTED]

(Serial 4046 p. 11)

November 22, 1940. WILLIAM SEBOLD met FREDERICK DUQUESNE and, among other things,
gave him a copy of that portion of message #62 which was
addressed to him and which read as follows:

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"For Duan. Try to hire the following people, etc."
(S. 4065, p. 5)

Dec. 11,
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD and DUQUESNE met again and SEBOLD asked DUQUESNE, among other things, whether or not he had made the new contacts requested by the German authorities. He said that he had not contacted these people but that he had made a lot of investigation through Washington and found out that one of them was a famous sportsman and that on top of this he would not like to go to jail. He said he did not think it was worthwhile to contact these people. SEBOLD suggested that the German authorities had not asked him to investigate the people but had asked him to contact them to see if they were willing to work and that he (Duquesne) should do as asked. DUQUESNE said that he would try to contact them in the near future.

(S. 4983, p. 8)

Jan. 2,
1941.

During a conversation between DUQUESNE and SEBOLD, Sebold asked him if he had ever made contact with the three individuals whom he was instructed to contact by Germany. DUQUESNE stated that he had not; that he was afraid he would lead the F.B.I. onto these people.

(S. 4983, p. 11)

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The following is a physical description of
subject BARONESS RENEE BUCOVICH:

Age	37
Weight	130 lbs
Height	5'6"
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Carriage	Erect
Strong, large features	

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BUCOVICH.

April 29,
1941.

b7C

DUQUESNE told SEBOLD that he had been to the Hotel Pierre for the purpose of seeing the people he was supposed to contact, namely, BUCOVICH, KREUTZENSTEIN and [REDACTED] and had made inquiry of a waiter or head waiter about them. He claimed this waiter, whom he did not know the name of, told him he should have some kind of an identification from the other side.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

b7C [REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebald.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance -
(Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

b7C

According to HEINRICH CLAUSING, communications from him to his mail drop, [REDACTED] for transmittal to Germany, are forwarded to [REDACTED] by air mail on Italian Air Lines. [REDACTED] then forwards the communications to Germany.

Serial 5871

Serial 6688, pp.3, 30, 31

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

HEINRICH CLAUSING

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, Court of Common Pleas, Jersey City, New Jersey.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold

[REDACTED]

3/12/41

6/5/41 (See Section I- "Sebold's Office.")

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

J. C. Ellsworth

[REDACTED]

5/23/41

3/12/41

6/27/40

3/12/41

6/5/41

12/13/40

3/12/41

6/5/41

6/27/40

12/13/40

3/12/41

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

[REDACTED]

U. S. S. Lines

Moore-McCormack Lines.

U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

HEINRICH CLAUSING, with aliases:
Henry Clausing, Carlos, H. Klausing,
Henry Clousing, H. Calusing, Heinrich Clowning,
Henry Clausen, H. Clawsen, Henrich Clausing:

Residence address: 64 Hudson Street,
Hoboken, N.J.

* * * * *

HEINRICH CLAUSING is employed by the Moore-Mc Cormick Lines,
Pier 32, North River, New York, as vegetable cook on the S. S. "ARGENTINA."

From the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Newark, New Jersey, it was ascertained that HEINRICH CLAUSING was born at Hesselteich, Germany, November 22, 1907. He immigrated to the United States from Alexandria, Egypt, entering the port of New York on September 6, 1934 on the S. S. "EXOCHORDA." On November 1, 1934 he filed a Declaration of Intention No. 99679 in the Common Pleas Court of Hudson County, Jersey City, New Jersey. On December 23, 1937 he filed a petition for naturalization No. 72165 in the same court, and on April 9, 1938 he was naturalized and received Certificate of Naturalization No. 4328974. He has been employed by the Export Lines, Jersey City, New Jersey during the period of September 1934 to January 1935; the United States Lines from January 1936 to October 1937 and by the Moore-McCormick Lines from November 18, 1939 to date.

(S. 3940 p. 7 — S. 3521 p. 49)

CLAUSING enters this case through the following set of circumstances:-

June 27, 1940. Agents of the Bureau while shadowing FRANZ STIGLER observed him go to 326 - 60th Street, West New York, New Jersey. He remained at this address approximately thirty minutes and reappeared in the company of two men, who entered a Plymouth Sedan bearing 1940 New Jersey license plates HF 94 H. One of these men was later identified to be HEINRICH CLAUSING.

(S. 1504 p. 43)

August 7, 1940. In a conversation between WILLIAM SEBOLD and ERWIN SIEGLER, among other things, SIEGLER stated that he had seen HENRY yesterday but HENRY did not bring any kodaks from South America.

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SEBOLD asked him who Henry was and SIEGLER said that his name was HEINRICH CLAUSING and that he works on the S.S. "Brazil," which was then in port. He said that Clausing was supposed to bring up some cameras, including leicas, to be used by SIEGLER, either in making microphotographs or other photographs. He stated that CLAUSING is a member of the Nazi Party in Germany and inferred that he used to carry materials and messages between New York City and South America.

(S. 2244; p. 18)

Dec. 13, 1940, Bureau agents while shadowing FRANZ STIGLER followed him to Hoboken, New Jersey, where he walked to JOE MILLER's TAVERN, 212 River Street. Subsequently he left this tavern accompanied by an individual subsequently identified to be HEINRICH CLAUSING. The two returned to the downtown Hoboken ferry station and boarded a ferry bound for Christopher Street, Manhattan. At the entrance of the ferry in Manhattan STIGLER separated from CLAUSING and a surveillance of CLAUSING was conducted by the agents. Clausing took a taxi to Pier 32 occupied by the Moore-McCormick Lines. After paying for the taxi hire, Clausing entered Pier 32, was followed inside and observed to go on board the S.S. "Argentina," without having to exhibit his pass to the guard on duty at the gangplank.

Prior to Stigler's going to Hoboken, he was observed through a window by agent to be sitting in his room typing some form of document.

(S. 5541; p. 7)

Dec. 20, 1940, SEBOLD brought ERWIN SIEGLER to his office, Room 627, 152 West 42 Street, and during the conversation SIEGLER said, among other things, that STIGLER had sent a letter to GEORGE via South America through a man by the name of HENRY CLAUSING who works on a Moore-McCormick Liner going to Buenos Aires in Argentina.

(S. 4761, p. 32)

Jan. 20, 1941, In a conversation between FEHSE and WILLIAM SEBOLD in Sebold's office FEHSE, among other things, said that he has a connection in South America and when asked who it was Fehse said that the man's name is CLAUSING, that he is about 32 years old, heavy set and a cook. He said that the man tries to get information in the U.S.A. and then mails the information from South America.

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via the Italian airlines to Germany. FEHSE wanted to make a phone call to CLAUSING from SEBOLD's office but then changed his mind because he said it would be too late to reach him by phone. He expected to see CLAUSING that night and asked Sebold if he wanted to come along. SEBOLD asked him where he lived. He said that he lived in Brooklyn. Sebold said that he did not want to go; that he had been up since early morning and that he wanted to go home. FEHSE asked him if he wanted to see him and SEBOLD said that CLAUSING could come to the office if he wanted to. Fehse said that he would get in touch with CLAUSING and have him get in touch with SEBOLD in the next day or two.

FEHSE then dictated a skeleton message which he desired to be sent to Germany by radio. He desired that he (Sebold) ascertain if the information from South America through the connection Fink-Carlos was arriving satisfactorily. FINK is Fehse and CARLOS is the name assigned to CLAUSING.

(S. 6138; p 6)

Jan. 27, 1941 Radio message No. 167 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"Fink asks whether reports from South America through connection of Fink-Carlos arrive satisfactorily. He said if he had money at his disposition he could accomplish more and would not be bound to his job."

(S. 5116, p. 8)

Jan. 28, 1941. In a conversation between ERWIN SIEGLER and WILLIAM SEBOLD, which took place in Sebold's office, Sebold asked SEIGLER when he would be able to see CLAUSING. Siegler said that Clausing had left already. However, he handed SEBOLD a slip of paper, apparently torn from a bridge score paid, on the reverse side of which is printed "Taylor's Improved Handy Score Paid", and on which was printed in pencil the following:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SIEGLER stated that the [REDACTED] address is a mail drop and that Clausing sends his mail to Germany through that address by Italian airmail.

(S. 6369, p. 6)

65-1819

Jan. 29, 1941. Radio message No. 94 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"Last letter from Carlos received here January 24, 1941; reports from Carlos are unfortunately somewhat out of date as a result of transmission by letter but are nevertheless important."

(S. 5116; p. 18)

Jan. 30, 1941. During a conversation between PAUL FEHSE and WILLIAM SEBOLD which took place in Sebold's office, Sebold handed FEHSE German message No. 94 set out above and Fehse again confirmed the fact that Carlos referred to in the message is HENRY CLAUSING.

(S. 6438; p. 4)

65-1819

CLAUSING.

February 25,
1941.

SEBOLD asked FEHSE while he was in his office to bring CLAUSING up to his office, when he was next in port, as he had so few couriers he wanted to send material with him and he would not have to wait so long. FEHSE said it would be about fourteen days before he would next be in port.

(Serial 6648 p. 26.)

March 7,
1941.

FEHSE told SEBOLD he had not seen CLAUSING as yet on this trip and stated he was a vegetable cook and a fanatic Nazi. He warned SEBOLD not to talk about color when he brought CLAUSING up to the office.

(Serial 6686 p. 3)

March 12,
1941.

FEHSE and WAALEN brought CLAUSING to SEBOLD's office. CLAUSING admitted he was known as CARLOS. He said he had been in this line of work (espionage) since FEHSE returned from Germany.

SEBOLD then gave him a group of microphotographs to send to Germany and showed and explained these to him. CLAUSING said his mail drop in South America [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that these people forward his mail via Italian airmail to a girl [REDACTED]

and from there it is sent to Germany.

SEBOLD gave CLAUSING his mail box address and told him to see him each time he is in port. Sebold also told him he would write a test letter to [REDACTED]

CLAUSING said he was leaving the following Friday, and it takes ten days to reach there. He was quite pleased when shown the radio message re CARLOS set out, and said it was the first sign of recognition out of Hamburg.

(Serial 6688 p. 2)

65-1819

CLAUSING

March 17,
1941.

Radio message #220 was sent to Germany which read in part, "I have also given the same materials to CARLOS. Please let me know whether CARLOS' materials arrive".

March 21,
1941.

Radio message #221 sent to Germany read in part, "Letter twenty concerns Dunn Carr etc., problems. Two one concerns material from [REDACTED]. Two two concerns personal data on [REDACTED]. Sent over by Knorke, March 1, with CARLOS March twelve."

April 25,
1941.

WAALEN while in Sebold's office stated BROKHOF and CLAUSING were waiting in the restaurant, Zum Schwarzen Adler, and wanted to see him. Sebold subsequently went with Waalen to the said restaurant, where he met BROKHOF and CLAUSING. Clausing and Waalen suggested they go to Eichenlaubs and talk, which they did. Clausing asked Sebold if he had received anything from Rio de Janeiro and he told him he had received a letter from [REDACTED] in which he said that the friend or uncle had not arrived yet, due to a change in address. Clausing said [REDACTED] was telling him he had not received his test letter.

CLAUSING then asked if he would like to have another mail address in South America and gave him the address - [REDACTED] Sebold told him he would write a test letter to this address.

He also told Clausing he had received a report from Germany that they had received the microphotographs which he gave him at their last meeting. CLAUSING was pleased about this. He dictated a message to SEBOLD to be sent to Germany -- "U.S.A. takes over French Liner, Normandie to be converted into C.C.C. Boys Training Ship. Boys to be used later in Navy of Merchant Marine. In Army Base, Brooklyn, are following: One heavily armed auxiliar cruiser, "MORMAC YORK" to be supplied with catapults for airplanes. Ships "EMPIRE MIST", "ORARI" and "SAN GERIANDO, MONARGO and three little steamers, names unknown."

CLAUSING also stated that a man by the name [REDACTED] on the SS AMERICA is a genuine Gestapo agent employed direct from Germany. He stated he learned this through Stigler.

65-1819

CLAUSING also handed SEBOLD a hand book entitled, "Baker Field Manual, War Department, FM 21-100".

SEBOLD then told them about his radio set-up on Long Island.

May 19,
1941.

BANTE when asked by SEBOLD to drop up to his office stated CLAUSING had told him that his office was not so good because if you came in on Saturday you had to sign your name in the lobby.

VEC:MAM

1.

65-1819

CLAUSING

June 5,
1941.

CLAUSING came to SEBOLD's office. SEBOLD asked him if [REDACTED] had received his letter he had sent him. CLAUSING said that [REDACTED] had and had answered it. This was not received and SEBOLD told CLAUSING he would send another test letter to him and to tell him to answer it by registered mail.

b7C
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CLAUSING then said STIGLER and SIEGLER were being taken off of the S. S. AMERICA as a result of their names being in a letter containing the names of trusted German sailors, found by the authorities in Acapulco, Mexico on a German agent. CLAUSING said that [REDACTED] had left for Germany but that [REDACTED] are not known in Germany, that BANTE had handled their information and taken all of the credit for it. He said that BANTE is a great bragger and brags a good deal about his memberships in the Bund and in the Stahlhelmers. He said EBELING is just the reverse from BANTE and is very exact in his information; that the information that the STRATEGIST was going to Cardiff was furnished by EBELING; that LEO WAALEN gets most of his information from EBELING. SEBOLD gave CLAUSING \$50.00 which FEHSE had instructed be paid to him as repayment of a loan and CLAUSING gave SEBOLD a receipt reading:- "6-5-41 H. CLAUSING 50 mks." He said the ship he was on was stopped by the British cruiser, CUMBERLAND, that he was also searched by the British in Trinidad and he was puzzled as to how they knew his name.

CLAUSING gave SEBOLD the following information to be sent to Germany:-

"Twenty-four oil tankers in New York harbor are going to England. There are also five oil tankers in Bayonne, New Jersey. The steamer STRATEGIST is going to Cardiff. HELEN COLONGUS is loading under Swiss flag. June 3, English steamer, name unknown, about 7,000 tons sailed from Brooklyn."

June 9,
1941.

b7C
Radio Message #292 was sent to Germany and read:-
"Have given [REDACTED] a further one four micros as well as four publications and two pieces of rubber from Dunn, Carlos and Leo."

65-1819
CLAUSING

June 10,
1941.

EBELING when talking to SEBOLD, stated that CLAUSING had come to see him, the night he had been to see him, SEBOLD, and had told him to tell him, SEBOLD, that the S. S. AMERICA is going to be an auxiliary cruiser and not a troop transport as CLAUSING had told him; that the right name of the ship CLAUSING mentioned is the HELENE KOLOUPOULAS owned by the Panama Railway Line.

New York City, New York,
July 14th., 1941.

I. HEINRICH CLAUSING, make the following voluntary statements to [REDACTED] who I understand to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, all without fear, force, offer or promise of reward, with full knowledge that I do not have to make them and that they may be used against me in Court. Further, I wish to state that I understand, read and write the English Language.

b7C
I was born in Hesselteith, Germany on November 22nd., 1907. I lived here with my parents, HERMAN CLAUSING and LOUISE (HARMAN) CLAUSING until I was about sixteen years of age. I finished the grammar schools there and attended a private school for four years thereafter. After this I went to Ossabrueck, Germany where I attended a cooking school, learning to be a chef. My father died about 1918 in Germany, my mother still resides in that Country at 121, Hoerste, in the Country, with [REDACTED]. I first came to the United States about 1927 as a cook on the S. S. New York of the American-Hamburg Lines. I followed the high seas on various vessels as a cook until about September 1934 when I again arrived at the Port of New York on the S. S. EXOCHORDA, of the American Export Line. I decided to remain in the United States at this time and shortly thereafter, filed my first papers for American Citizenship at Jersey City, New Jersey. I was later naturalized at the same place during the Spring of 1938.

As I now recall from about December 1935 to the Fall of 1937, I worked on the S. S. Manhattan of the United States Lines as a Cook. During this time, one PAUL FEHSE was a member of that vessel's crew, with whom I later became very friendly. In the meantime, I had known one FRANZ STIGLER for sometime as a former crew mate with me on the S. S. President Harding prior to the time that I worked with FEHSE on the S. S. Manhattan.

When the present war broke out between England and Germany, I was still working on the S. S. Manhattan as a cook, PAUL FEHSE still being a crew member also. This vessel was then running between the Port of New York and Ports in Germany, France and England. A few weeks after the present war began, the United States Lines wanted me, among other seamen to ship out on the Manhattan for Ireland to pick up a load of American Citizens who had been gathered in Ireland. I agreed to go on this particular trip as I was told that no contraband was to be taken and that the vessel was to sail to Ireland only to pick up American Citizens. Since I was a citizen, I felt that I should ship out under the circumstances. I told them I would go. In the meantime, the ship began to load and later I learned was to sail to France and England. On learning this, I told them that I would not go and I did not because I did not want to go to a warring country but was willing to pick up American Citizens in a Neutral Port, such as Ireland.

I then went to live with ALFRED E. BROKHOFF whom I had known for about four years as a dock mechanic with the United States Lines. I lived with him for about six weeks, when I secured employment as a cook on the SS Argentina of the Moore-McCormack Steamship Line, in New York City, with whom I have since been employed. On one of my first trips back to New York following my first employment by them, I began to hear rumors that PAUL FEHSE had shipped out on someother boat. It is possible that I heard these rumors while I still was living with BROKHOFF. I can not be sure. I also later heard from some source that I do not now recall, that PAUL FEHSE had skipped his ship in Norway or Sweden, and knowing that he was supposed to be married and have a family in Germany, I just figured he had skipped to go home.

Shortly after I hear the above rumors, FRANZ STIGLER came to me and said that PAUL FEHSE was coming back. He did not tell me how he knew this and I did not ask. He asked me for the address of ALFRED E. BROKHOFF which I had, and he thereupon gave me a small package about about 8" x3" x1" but did not tell me what was in it, and said that I should take the same to ALFRED E. BROKHOFF and tell him it was for PAUL FEHSE and to keep it until FEHSE returned but to tell him nothing else. This I did and BROKHOFF did not seem to know about it so I told him that PAUL FEHSE was going to return to the United States. BROKHOFF took the package and said alright. On my next trip back to New York after the above incident which was about thirty-eight days, I went to BROKHOFF'S house and found that PAUL FEHSE was there. I told FEHSE why I had left the S. S. Manhattan and he agreed with me saying that that was the reason why he had left that ship also. No one else was present during these conversations between FEHSE and myself to the best of my recollection. In conversations that followed, FEHSE told me that he had jumped ship in Norway, gone to visit his wife in Hamburg, Germany and while here was contacted by Germany Authorities who induced him to return to the United States for them and collect any information which might be of value to German Authorities and transmit it back to them through contacts in Italy. At this time, FEHSE told me about a man named GERHOFF, whom he indicated was his immediate superior officer. I do not recall any of the details about that man. FEHSE did not mention any others that I can now recall. FEHSE told me that I had done right in leaving the S. S. Manhattan and that I should be willing to do what I could for Germany as my mother and brother were still in Germany. I told FEHSE that I was willing to help Germany anyway that I could espically against the British. FEHSE gave me the name of [REDACTED] to whom I should forward any information I might pick up, adding that the material and information when received at the above address would be sent on to Germany Authorities in Germany.

Thereafter during the next several months, I watched the ships that we passed on the high seas and different ports and from time to time, forwarded this information to the mail drop that PAUL FEHSE had furnished to me. I must have sent in all, about three or four letters. As I recall, I mailed these letters from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. I used a fictitious return address in mailing these letters. I recall that I signed these letters "CARLOS", which name I told PAUL FEHSE that I would use as he suggested to me that I use a false name.

Later I told PAUL FEHSE of my operations and told him that I wondered whether the information had reached Germany or not. He told me not to worry that he would hear if it had and let me know. A short time later, PAUL FEHSE told me that a friend of his named SAWYER had heard that my letters had been received. As it was such a short time after I had asked FEHSE about it that I just knew that the receipt had been advised by airmail or wire or even maybe radio. FEHSE told me that he wanted to introduce me to his friend HARRY SAWYER which was agreeable with me.

About two weeks before PAUL FEHSE'S arrest, which would have been during the first two weeks in March 1941, I went over to ALFRED E. BROKHOF'S house and met PAUL FEHSE. FEHSE introduced me to a man named LEO WAALEN, who was with him at that time and since WAALEN was with FEHSE, I knew that WAALEN must be all right, so I did not ask any questions. I do not recall whether BROKHOF was present at this meeting. I do recall that FEHSE, WAALEN and myself then went to a room in the News Week Building, where FEHSE introduced me to a man named HARRY SAWYER. FEHSE and WAALEN seemed to have already known this man before. During this meeting, SAWYER asked me about being in Germany lately and I told him where I was working. SAWYER asked me how I got my stuff across and I told him that I mailed it. He asked me for my mailing addresses that I had used and I gave him the name of [REDACTED] whom I have mentioned before along with the name of a man I met in Santos, Brazil by the name [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I might state here that I met [REDACTED] about 18 months ago when shopping around Santos, and found that he was a German Born Citizen who had lived there for a great number of years. He had spoken favorably towards Germany and I suggested that he could help by forwarding any letters I might send to him to [REDACTED]. He agreed to do this and I gave him the necessary address. It later developed however that I had given the man SAWYER the wrong address, and later when I saw [REDACTED] he told me that he had received no letters at all. This man had nothing to do with this business whatsoever, and as his wife is ill, I not not wish to cause him any trouble and that is the principal reason why I gave SAWYER the wrong address.

About time our conversations ended, SAWYER asked me if I would mail some material intended for Germany on my next trip to South America. I told him that I would. He then gave me a number of very small photographs which could be read only with a magnifying glass. I do not recall what the text of any of these photographs were. I later took them with me and on reaching Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, I mailed them to [REDACTED] which PAUL FEHSE had furnished to me previously. I never heard anything further about them.

At about this sametime, PAUL FEHSE was talking about going back to Germany. He had lost his job and was running short of money. He asked me to loaned him \$50.00, which I did. He later told me that he had told HARRY SAWYER to pay me \$50.00 of the money due to him by SAWYER when he had a good opportunity.

b7C

I now recall that about two trips ago from South America, which would have been about the last of April 1941 I went to ALFRED E. BROKHOFF'S home to see him. As I recall BROKHOFF told me that he was going to meet Harry SAWYER that night and for me to come along. It is possible that I am wrong about this statement, in any event, we were to see SAWYER that night. While I was waiting on BROKHOFF I noticed a "Soldier's Manual" of the United States Army. I asked BROKHOFF where he had gotten it but on reflection I now recall that I did not ask him but that BROKHOFF asked me to mail it for him and I understood without him saying anything that he meant for the same to be forwarded to German Officials in Germany through my mailing point to [REDACTED] mentioned hereinbefore. I told him that I would not as I wanted nothing to do with it, and suggested that we take it over and give it to SAWYER since we were going to see him that night anyway. BROKHOFF agreed to this and I took the Manual, but I never did know where BROKHOFF got it from nor do I recall ever asking him about that point. Anyway, BROKHOFF and myself went to ZUM SCHWARZEN ADLER'S Restaurant and waited for SAWYER. In a short time, SAWYER and LEO WAALLEN walked in and joined us and the four of us then went to the Little Casino Tavern, where we had beer. As I now recall, SAWYER told me that the otherside had advised him that the micro-photographs sent by me had arrived safely. I then gave SAWYER the United States Army Manual without any comment as to where I had gotten it. He understood that I meant it for the otherside. I recall that I then told SAWYER that I had information to the effect that the United States was taking over the French Liner "NORAMDIE" and converting it into a CCC Training Ship, the men to be used later for the Merchant Marine. I also recall furnishing some information about ships in the Brooklyn ~~Army~~ Base Dry Dock, but I can not now recall the exact details.

b7C

I recall that on my last trip into New York, which would have been during the first week in June 1941, that I went to HARRY SAWYER'S office but I do not recall the exact purpose for which I went other than I needed the \$50.00 that FEHSE owed me and which SAWYER was supposed to pay. Upon arriving, he paid me that amount consisting of two \$20.00 and one \$10.00, to the best of my recollection. I recall that GEORGE SCHUH'S name was mentioned but other than the fact that SAWYER [REDACTED] gone back to Germany, I do not recall much of the conversations. I recall that I gave SAWYER a receipt for the \$50.00 but I don't recall what I wrote thereon.

I can now recall that about four or five years ago I met PAUL BANTE in New York City, through the Sauce Cook on the S. S. Manhattan, just what the circumstances are I do not recall. BANTE told me he was from Germany, was married, had a daughter and that he and his wife were divorced; that his family was still living in Buenos Aeries, Argentina; that he had been in the United States for a long time and was a citizen and had decided to remain. He asked me to see his wife on my next trip down to Argetina and see if she would not return to him. I did not want to get mixed up in it but consented to do so once. I did not like PAUL BANTE'S affair and did not want to get mixed up in it. I also recall that before PAUL FEHSE'S arrest, he mentioned knowing PAUL BANTE to me. I also recall that ALFRED E. BROKHOFF introduced me to GEORGE SCHUH, but I can not recall the circumstances under which we met however SCHUH and BROKHOFF seem to know each other fairly well. I recall also after meeting GEORGE SCHUH, SCHUH asked me what I had found out about PAUL BANTE'S wife, as BANTE had been asking him to see me and see what I had learned.

I wish to state that the only ones I know connected in gathering information for the otherside are ALFRED E. BROKHOFF, PAUL FEHSE, and LEO WAALLEN, which I know from the fact that they associated with PAUL FEHSE who was engaged in that type of work and told me so. I know PAUL BANTE, GEORGE SCHUH, FRANZ STIGLER, ERWIN SIEGLER and ERICK STRUNK, but if they were engaged in assisting Germany, I can not say definately of my own personal knowledge.

I acknowledge these statements as having been made freely and voluntarily on my part, without fear, force, offer or promise of reward, by signing my name to each of five (5) sheets in the presence of witness after the entire statement has been read to me and after I have personally read the same myself. I read, write and understand the English Language.

WITNESSES:

b7C [REDACTED])
[REDACTED]) Special Agents,
[REDACTED]) Federal Bureau of Investigation,
[REDACTED]) U. S. Department of Justice.

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HEINRICH CLAUSING

b7C The following information was furnished by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] United States Steamship Lines relative
to the salary received by HEINRICH CLAUSING.

Tourist Cook	SS MANHATTAN	SALARY
12/23/38 - 1/26/39		\$180.97
3/4/39		196.40
3/30/39		129.87
4/27/39		139.49
5/24/39		129.78
6/23/39		182.00
7/20/39		152.88
7/25/39		24.03
8/17/39		120.60
Grill Cook 9/7/39		118.33
Vacation 9/14/39		32.45
		<hr/>
		\$1406.80

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DESCRIPTION OF HEINRICH CLAUSING

Name: HEINRICH CLAUSING with aliases:
Henry Clausing; Carlos.

Age: 33 (born 11/22/07, Hesselteich, Germany).

Height: 5' 6"

Weight: 170 pounds

Build: stocky, fat in the face, double chin.

Eyes: blue

Hair: red

Complexion: ruddy

Race: white

Nationality: U.S. citizen of German birth.
Entered U.S. at NYC 9/6/34; naturalized
at Jersey City, N.J. 4/19/38 under Sea-
men's Act.

Occupation: Cook, presently aboard the Moore-McCormick
Line, S.S. Argentina.

Peculiarities: Right foot turns out, right knee bends in
when weight placed on it; limps on right foot.

Marital Status: single

Relatives: Herman Clausing, father, 121 Hoerste Halle,
Westphalia, Germany.
Louise Hamann (or Harman) Clausing, mother,
same address.

Latest address: H. Elwood, uncle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N.J. (German
Seamen's Home)

Former addresses: 132 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N.J.
119 Hudson St., Hoboken, N.J.

Photograph: In New York file.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization,

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

J. C. Ellsworth

6/11/41

5/19/41 (See Sect I- Sebold's Office)

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

b7c

[REDACTED]

5/19/41

6/10/41

5/19/41

6/10/41

5/19/41

6/10/41

6/9/41

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

NAME

Residence...

b7C

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, reflect [REDACTED] arrived at the Port of New York from Dublin, Ireland, on the S. S. ROOSEVELT, December 8, 1934. No record has yet been found of his having made application for citizenship, though he stated he has taken out his first papers and registered for the draft. He is unoccupied — obtains work from time to time [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has been made a subject in this investigation as a result of the following circumstances:

May 14,
1941.

b7C

HEINZ STADE while talking to WILLIAM SEBOLD, in SEBOLD's office, stated that he had a friend, who is an [REDACTED] who sails on a [REDACTED] STADE showed SEBOLD two letters of recommendation of [REDACTED] one addressed to the [REDACTED] in the Chrysler Building, from the [REDACTED] This letter set out [REDACTED] qualifications and stated that he was a very good man to serve "the cause". The other letter was much older in date, and was addressed to someone in Chicago, and set out [REDACTED] qualifications as [REDACTED] STADE then handed SEBOLD a piece of paper containing information as to a convoy meeting place and routes taken by ships from Durban to South

65-1819

and North America, etc., STADE was not sure of one set of degree figures, where the convoy met, when ships left from Bermuda -- he said 20 degrees and 50 degrees meridian, and said he would phone the next day giving the correct figures.

May 15,
1941.

STADE telephoned SEBOLD at his office and gave him the figure as 53 degrees, stating that it applied to [redacted] ship information.

May 19,
1941.

SEBOLD, as he was arriving at his office, met HEINZ STADE in the hallway, leaving and took him to his office. STADE during the conversation said [redacted] name was [redacted] and that he, STADE, had sent information across under the name of FRITZ MEIER, and as he left, said [redacted] would be up to see him, SEBOLD, in a few minutes, as he wanted to find out the whereabouts of a German Captain by the name of SPINDLER who delivered the rifles in 1916 to the Irish Insurgent Army.

b7C [redacted] shortly thereafter walked into SEBOLD's office, 152 West 42nd Street, New York City, and introduced himself as [redacted]. He said the information concerning the convoy meeting places came from him, and ask if he got the correction. He said he had given information on dozens of ships to STADE and EICHENLAUB, which these two men had mailed across to Milan, Italy. He said he had not received any money for this. [redacted] then asked about Captain SPINDLER and his whereabouts and said he was the man who delivered the rifles from Germany to the Irish Insurgent Army in 1916, and that the present Irish Army which is against De VALERA wants to locate Captain SPINDLER again; they also want the address of [redacted] who is supposed to be in Hamburg.

SEBOLD then asked [redacted] about [redacted]. He said he was "o.k.". He stated he also knew [redacted] who lives at [redacted] though he was not certain of this man, [redacted] used to give him some hints once in awhile about code.

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May 19,
1941.

(Cont'd.)

██████████ also said, there is a restaurant on Front Street named the Katinka, and the former owner GEORGE, who came from the same town in Germany from which EICHENLAUB came, had been a contact with himself, STADE and EICHENLAUB. He did not give the nature of the contact.

██████████ then asked what he was to do from then on, and also about his expenses. SEBOLD told him he was not his boss and could not pay him money unless authorized by the other side to do so and they did not know him. He told ██████████ that if he were going to do anything he should furnish him with a list of people willing to perform sabotage and gave him his mail box number, 67 Madison Square Station.

██████████ said he did not like America, that he had taken out his first papers, but cannot find work ashore. He also said he had been before the Draft Board and was accepted as A-1, but he did not want to go into the Army. He said the English had shot his father in Ireland.

Upon leaving ██████████ asked SEBOLD to let him know in the near future what he wanted to do with him.

May 23,
1941.

Radio Messages #274 and #275 were sent to Germany, and read in part, "From SIEGFRIED and ██████████ Ships leaving DURBAN, South Africa for North America etc.," and set out information furnished by STADE and ██████████ re convoy meeting points, etc.,

May 24,
1941.

Radio Message #151 was received from Germany and read, "For SIEGFRIED and ██████████ Please confirm second part of courses double point twenty degrees east fifty three north, or do you mean thirty five. Question. Who is SIEGFRIED?"

May 26,
1941.

EICHENLAUB in conversation with SEBOLD at his tavern, stated that he had not seen ██████████ and HEINZ for several days. He said that ██████████ could not hold out much longer and would be broke any day, that when he was finally broke, he would come to him, EICHENLAUB, and he would put him up in a cheap room and board him, and have him go to work for him getting reports on ship movements.

65-1819

May 27,
1941.

BANTE in a conversation with SEBOLD at EICHENLAUB'S place stated that STADE had told him that he thought he, SEBOLD, had a microphone in his office. BANTE said that [REDACTED] started the rumpus, making a statement that he, SEBOLD, had put him through the third degree, that on the same night, he, BANTE, went to STADE's home and there met STADE, [REDACTED] and WAALEN who were all excited as to who he, SEBOLD, was and that he told them he was o'k, as FENSE had told him that he, SEBOLD, had been working for Germany for over a year, and they all thought everything was all right then.

May 28,
1941.

SEBOLD went to EICHENLAUB's tavern where he ran into STADE and [REDACTED] sitting in a back room. He showed them Message #151 set out above. [REDACTED] then drew a diagram on the flap of an envelope and explained that the bearings he had given before, namely, twenty degrees east and fifty three north were the bearings used some time ago, that about a month ago (April 28, 1941) the ships went to thirty six degrees South, and twenty degrees East, from there to twenty eight degrees West and naught degrees. [REDACTED] said he would send him, SEBOLD, a Maritime register in the near future.

June 3,
1941.

Radio Message #286 was sent to Germany and read: "YOUR 151. SIEGRIED IS STADE. ALSO FRITZ MEYER. [REDACTED] WHO FURNISHED THE INFORMATION. [REDACTED] SAYS MEETING PLACE TWENTY DEGREES EAST, FIFTY THREE DEGREES NORTH IS OLD ONE. BEARINGS OF ONE MONTH AGO WERE AS FOLLOWS: SHIPS MET AT THIRTY SIX SOUTH, TWENTY EAST AND GO TO TWENTY EIGHT WEST AND NAUGHT. [REDACTED] HAS FURNISHED MUCH INFORMATION ON SHIP MOVEMENTS THROUGH FRITZ MEYER. HE WANTS MONEY TO CONTINUE WORKING. SHALL I GIVE HIM SOME."

June 4,
1941.

Radio Message #151 was received from Germany and read in part, "IN ORDER TO AVOID MISTAKES IN NAMES, [REDACTED] RECEIVES THE NAME [REDACTED] SECOND REPORTS ARE DESIRED - - -".

65-1319

June 9,
1941.

b7C

SEBOLD met HEINZ STADE and [REDACTED] and went to Central Park and sat down. [REDACTED] then said he had some very important information that was given to him by a friend of his who arrived from Canada, and is illegally in America; that this man had crossed three or four times in convoy and had given him exact longitude and latitude of convoy meeting places, as well as information on wave lengths and code signals used on convoy ships in communicating. He said he would turn over this information for \$200.00. As [REDACTED] would not turn over the information, SEBOLD, said he would try to get the money and would see STADE that night at EICHENLAUB's and let him know if he had it.

SEBOLD met and told STADE that he would meet [REDACTED] the following night at EICHENLAUB's and pay him \$200.00

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The following is a description of [REDACTED] from
observation:-

Name	[REDACTED]
Age	[REDACTED]
Height	5' 3"
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Light brown
Face	Full -- high forehead
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	[REDACTED]
Nationality	[REDACTED]
Relatives	[REDACTED]

b7c

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Lisbon, Portugal.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
Chase National Bank.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance -
(Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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Re: Credit FRANCO-PORTUGAIS

Address: Paris, France
Branch - Lisbon, Portugal

According to the Rand McNally Bankers directory for 1940, this organization was established as a joint stock company in 1895 with a paid up capital stock of 1,250,000 francs. The main office is located at 16 Rue de Choiseul, Paris, France. There is a branch at Lisbon, Portugal. Correspondents of the company are listed as HEIDELBACH ICKELHEIMER and COMPANY, New York; CHASE NATIONAL BANK, New York, and CREDIT LYONNAISE, London.

b7c On November 7, 1940 the CHASE NATIONAL BANK received a cablegram from CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Lisbon, account of [REDACTED] transmitting \$200 to LILLY STEIN, and advising that \$800 would be sent later.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

JOSEPHINE DeANGELES

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

[Byron H. Uhl.]

b7C 2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

[REDACTED] - Passport Division.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance -
(Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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JOSEPHINE De ANGELES with aliases:
Josephine D'Angelo, Josephine Dean,
Josephina (Giuseppina) DeAngelis,
Maria DeAngelis, Mrs. West De Angelis,
Josephine Steina.

Business address: Josephine's Millinery Shop,
823 Seventh Ave., New York City.

b7C
Residence address: [REDACTED]

* * * *

From the records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C., it was ascertained that GIUSEPPINA De ANGELES applied under No. 547187 for a re-entry permit on October 28, 1929 to sail from the port of New York on November 9, 1929 on the S.S. "Conte Biancamano" to Italy. She stated in her application that she was born February 14, 1890 at Meta di Sorrento, Italy, immigrated to the United States from Italy, landing in New York on September 1, 1910 on the S.S. "Verona". Her husband's name is given as GIUSEPPO DI GENARO.
(S. 2238)

From the records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Ellis Island, New York, it was ascertained that on August 25, 1930 the S.S. "Conte Biancamano" arrived at New York City and included among its passengers was JOSEPHINE (GIUSEPPINA) De ANGELES, age 46, female, married, housewife, Italian, of the South Italian race, who arrived with visa No. 541811, issued at Washington, D.C. on November 1, 1929, after submission of application #547187.

No record could be found concerning her at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, indicating that she had no so far apparently applied for citizenship.
(S. 2377, p. 36)

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L
She enters this case as a subject due to the fact that confidential informant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that Josephine De Angeles, [REDACTED] told her that she had on one occasion sent a gas mask for DUQUESNE to Berlin in one of her packages; that she also had enclosed letters of his in her own letters

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to relatives in Italy, and that in case of packages he personally wrapped them.

(S. 786, p. 45)

He also stated that JOSEPHINE De ANGELES has a son who is an artist and who has made two paintings of DUQUESNE, one showing him in uniform with his medals attached thereto..

Also from a confidential source it was developed that DUQUESNE had among his effects a paper on which was written the name of JOSEPHINE De ANGELES, 823 Seventh Avenue, 53rd Street, New York City.

(S. 1217, p. 25)

New York, New York
July 23, 1941

I, JOSEPHINE MARIE DE ANGELIS, also known as JOSEPHINE MARIE RICIPUTO, make this free and voluntary statement to Special Agents [redacted] - whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement is the truth. There have been no promises or threats made to me to make this statement and I make it of my own free will knowing that it may be used against me in a court of law.

I was born at Catania, Sicily, Italy on May 6, 1890. My parents were SALVATORE and MARIE DEANGELIS. I married LOUIS RICIPUTO on October 8, 1911 at Catania, Sicily and I am the mother of one child, [redacted] who was born to me and RICIPUTO [redacted] in Catania, Sicily.

b7C
I came to the United States on May 14th either in 1919 or 1920 from Genoa, Italy on the SS Passaro, arriving in the Port of New York. My husband, LOUIS RICIPUTO had been in the United States previously and I was coming to join him. I was naturalized as an American citizen in the Southern District of New York as MARIA RICIPUTO about the Summer of 1927 at which time I received my final United States citizenship papers.

My husband and I did not get along and he was quarrelsome. In 1934 he returned to Italy and his last known address was Racconca, Sicily, Italy, where he was born and raised, which is a province of Catania.

I am a milliner by profession and since my arrival in New York and to date I have worked at this profession for many employers located in New York City.

I have presently residing in Catania, Sicily, [redacted] who lives at [redacted] I also have [redacted] both of my sisters are married [redacted] and [redacted] LUIGI is dead. [redacted] operates a dry-goods business in Catania.

Since my arrival in America I have on many occasions sent packages to my relatives in Catania, principally clothing, hats and fur pieces.

About seven years ago while my son, [REDACTED] and I were living at 90 West 46 Street, New York City, at which time I was working for [REDACTED] 4 West 38th Street, my son was sick with prostate gland trouble. On one occasion an individual whom I had never seen but whom my son referred to as being a duke came to my apartment while my son was in bed and took my son to St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City where he received medical attention. My son told me about this individual whom he referred to as "Duke" and the kindness he had experienced from this individual. Shortly thereafter I met this man who told me his name was FRITZ. I later determined, however, that his name was DUQUESNE.

It was my belief that DUQUESNE at this time was living in the neighborhood where my son and I lived and because of this he met my son. He mentioned at the time that I met him that he made his living writing books and that he was a journalist.

I did not see DUQUESNE again until August or September of 1939 at which time I met him one evening on the corner of 54 Street and Seventh Avenue. He told me that he was living in the neighborhood and I mentioned to him that I was operating a millinery shop at 823 Seventh Avenue and he stated to me that he would come over and see me.

b7c
I might mention that I purchased this millinery shop on August 1, 1939 [REDACTED] \$350.00 and I have been operating this shop to the present date.

At the time that I met DUQUESNE at 54 Street and Seventh Avenue, he appeared like he was down and out and had a very pale face. From this time on he came to my shop regularly once every week. He would run errands for me and sometimes go out and get my lunch. He was always very kind and respectful to me.

Late in the Fall of 1939 DUQUESNE came to my shop and asked me if I would do him a favor. When I told him I would he asked me if I had relatives in Italy. I told him that I did have relatives in Italy with whom I corresponded and he asked me to allow him to put a letter in my mail which I was sending to my [REDACTED]. He told me that there was no boat going to Germany and that he had a nephew living in Germany who was an engineer and that this nephew would help him by sending him money. I allowed him to enclose his letter in my letter to [REDACTED] but I do not recall definitely where the letter was to be directed in Germany. DUQUESNE took the letter and mailed it himself, I paying for the postage.

I mentioned to [REDACTED] in my letter that she should take the letter which was enclosed and mail it from Catania, Sicily to destination.

About two weeks after the above incident, DUQUESNE came again to my shop with another letter and asked if he could enclose it in my letter which was going to [REDACTED] in Catania, Sicily. I do not remember the address appearing on this letter but, like the first one, it was an ordinary size envelope and he stated that again it was for his nephew who was living some place in Germany.

I wish to state that whenever I directed mail to my sisters in Catania, as a rule I always put a dollar or two in the letter for my relatives.

b7C I remember writing to [REDACTED] with respect to the letters that DUQUESNE had enclosed in my mail that DUQUESNE was a good friend of mine and that she [REDACTED] should take his letters, pay the postage with the money which I enclosed in the letter, and mail the letters to destination which was Germany.

I wish to state that shortly before Christmas 1939 I received a letter from [REDACTED] from Catania, Sicily; and in this letter she told me that I should not send over any more letters from any of my friends regardless how dear they were to me. She said that she did not want to go the post office in Catania as everybody was watching her, even the Carabinieri, which are a sort of police in Italy. I do not know why my sister mentioned this in the letter unless she did not want to be bothered with mailing DUQUESNE'S letters.

I wish to state that I never knew what was in the above mentioned letters and DUQUESNE never told me.

A few days before Christmas 1939, DUQUESNE came again to my shop at 823 Seventh Avenue and at this time he had a large yellow envelope which was not sealed and he had a paper clip fastened on it. He said he wanted to send newspaper clippings, the contents of which I do not recall, to his nephew in Germany. He opened this envelope and I noticed that he had several newspaper clippings and he told me he wanted to enclose these clippings in my letter to [REDACTED]. He wanted me to take these newspaper clippings and put them in another envelope and enclose this envelope in my letter to [REDACTED]. This was different from the two previous letters insofar as on those occasions he had both of his letters which were enclosed in letters to [REDACTED] addressed to some place in Germany. I told him that I could not send the newspaper clippings

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b7C

to [REDACTED] because she had left Catania and was not in that vicinity which, however, is not true. I simply gave him this statement because I did not want to bother [REDACTED] in view of her letter informing me that she would not post any more mail for me as explained in her letter. DUQUESNE told me that he had other friends who would send the envelope through for him. I mentioned to him that he could leave the newspaper clippings there and that when [REDACTED] returned to her home at Catania I would take care of it. He advised that he did not care to leave the clippings there and said he would take care of them. Consequently, he left with them.

I might mention that the two letters which were sent [REDACTED] were mailed by DUQUESNE. However, the postage was paid by me.

I also wish to state that on several occasions I sent packages to my relatives in Catania, Sicily and oftentimes when DUQUESNE was in my shop he helped me wrap packages for mailing to Catania. However, I never saw him at any time put any of his own articles in these packages and on the occasions when he helped me, the packages were always sealed in my presence. However, DUQUESNE on occasions would mail them for me.

After the incident concerning the newspaper clippings, I never saw DUQUESNE again. He never returned to my shop and I do not know what kind of work he has been doing.

I have read the foregoing statement consisting of this and three previous pages, and it is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have initialed each page and affix my signature hereunder -

Josephine Marie DeAngelis

Special Agents, F.B.I.
U. S. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square, N.Y.C.

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DESCRIPTION OF JOSEPHINE DeANGELES

Name and aliases:	JOSEPHINE DeANGELES with aliases: Josephine D'Angelo, Josephine Dean, Josephina (Giuseppina) DeAngelis, Maria DeAngelis, Mrs. West De Angelis, Josephine Stein.
Residence:	201 W. 54 Street, Apt. 2-A, care [REDACTED] b7C
Business address:	[REDACTED] (Josephine Millinery)
Age:	50
Date and place of birth:	Meta di Sorrente, Sicily. February 14, 1890.
Height:	5' 5"
Weight:	150
Hair:	chestnut to red.
Complexion:	ruddy
Eyes:	chestnut
Nativity:	Italian
Occupation:	milliner
Education:	meager
Marital Status	Married, not living her husband Husband - GIUSEPPE DE GENNARO b7C [REDACTED]
Criminal Record:	Unknown
Fingerprints:	Not available
Citizenship:	Entered United States September 1, 1910. No record of naturalization.
Photograph:	On file. Exhibit No. 1a505.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

b7C [REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance -
(Admissibility Questionable)
5. Employment Record
6. History and Prior Activities

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[REDACTED]

In a conversation between PAUL FEHSE and WILLIAM SEBOLD, FEHSE told SEBOLD that amateur radio operators in America were contacted by radio operators in Germany and that German operators attempted to ascertain if the American amateur was pro-German and if he were pro-German, efforts would be made to utilize such American operator in the transmission of information to Germany. FEHSE then gave WILLIAM SEBOLD the name of [REDACTED]

b7C

FEHSE told SEBOLD [REDACTED] been approached by German radio operators but stated that no one has yet tried to get him active in the spy ring. FEHSE recommended [REDACTED] the German government. Mention is made of the fact that [REDACTED]

From the Federal Communications Commission, Room 704, 641 Washington Street, it was learned that on January 11, 1941, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 22 years of age and a graduate of Columbia University. [REDACTED]

The records at Columbia University reflect that he was born September 18, 1918 at New York City; that on June 4, 1940 he received an A.B. degree, with major in psychology. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

A photograph [REDACTED] has been obtained. He is 5'8 1/2" tall, and weighs 156 pounds.

[REDACTED] is proficient in the use of the international Morse code and can transmit 30 words per minute.

He was an employee [REDACTED] for one month.

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Re: ALFRED E. BROKHOFF, with aliases
Alfred Brokhoss, Alfred Brockhoff,
Brokhof.

Residence: 326 - 60th Street,
West New York, New Jersey.

Employee : United States Lines,
Pier 60,
North River,
New York City.

* * * * *

From the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Newark, New Jersey, it was ascertained that BROKHOFF was born at Beilefeld, Germany, April 17, 1902. He arrived in the United States at New York City on the S.S. ALBERT BALLIN 11-18-23. He filed a Declaration of Intention in the Court of Common Pleas, Hudson County, Jersey City, New Jersey, April 12, 1926, and was naturalized in the same court June 24, 1929, receiving Certificate of Naturalization #3,004,504. He was married 11-16-24 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His occupation is that of a plumber and he has been employed by the United States Lines for the last seventeen years. He is a subject in this case as a result of the following circumstances:

June 27,
1940.

Agents of the Bureau, while following FRANZ STIGLER, observed him take a bus and go to 326 - 60th Street, West New York, New Jersey. He remained at this address approximately thirty minutes and reappeared in the company of two men who entered a gray Plymouth sedan bearing New Jersey 1940 license plates H 94 H, later
F

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identified through the License Bureau as having been issued to ALFRED E. BROKHOFF. One of these men was identified as being HEINRICH CLAUSING. The said address is the home of BROKHOFF.

The automobile containing the three men was driven to New York, made a circuit along the West River, and the men seemed to be observing the various boats which were docked at the piers. They then returned to New Jersey and the car finally stopped again at 326 - 60th Street, West New York.

(Serial 1504, page 42)

July 1,
1940

FEHSE told WILLIAM SEBOLD that his address was at that time P. F. Brokhoff, 326 - 60th Street, West New York, N. J.

(Serial 1673, page 10)

Sept. 19,
1940

In a conversation between STIGLER, SIEGLER and SEBOLD, STIGLER asked him if he had received any letters from BROKHOFF. He said that he had not. STIGLER said that BROKHOFF has taken over the job of making the rounds for FEHSE; that he had told BROKHOFF to send material to him, SEBOLD, for transmittal to Germany. When they separated STIGLER and SIEGLER said they were immediately going to Hoboken to get in touch with BROKHOFF and instruct him to send material to him, SEBOLD.

(Serial 3045, Page 30)

Sept. 20,
1940

b7c Again in a conversation between SIEGLER, STIGLER and SEBOLD, STIGLER said that BROKHOFF had not been writing to him, SEBOLD, but had been sending his material direct to [REDACTED] Lisbon. He did not indicate that he would change this procedure and give the material to SEBOLD.

(Serial 3045, Page 39)

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Sept. 30,
1940

SEBOLD received a letter, addressed to himself as HARRY SAWYER, at Box 574, Grand Central Annex, from Union, New Jersey, dated September 27, 1940, containing a typed note in German, which, when translated, read as follows:

"As I have just learned and as I first reported three months ago, the QUEEN ELIZABETH has a valuable cargo of oil, benzine, and airplane parts on board. Within the ship twenty-five mechanics are working. Provisions are also being taken on board. A good source reports that she should soon depart. QUEEN MARY is expected here and should soon arrive. Both spare propellers, as already reported, are still lying on the pier."

It is not definitely known whether this letter was sent by FEHSE or by BROKHOFF.

Oct. 25,
1940

On that day a message was received from Germany that it was all right for FEHSE to return.

SEBOLD wrote a letter which he addressed to P. F. BROKHOFF, West New York, New Jersey. The letter was written in German but, when translated, reads as follows:

"Dear Fink:

I have met your friend Leo and would like to see you on Tuesday evening, October 29th, at 7 o'clock on C. Circle. Greetings.

Harry

(Serial 3851, Page 11)

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

b7C [REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance -
(Admissibility Questionable)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

* * * *

[REDACTED] extraction and appears to have many social connections.
(S. 1930, p 21.)
(S. 3851, p 21)

June 29,
1940

Radio messages #14 and #15 were received from Germany, which read as follows:

"Deliver all material through SIEGLER to [REDACTED] Lisbon, Hotel Duos Naloes. We repeat [REDACTED] Lisbon, Hotel Duos Naloes. Pass word on meeting is sesam greetings Franz. We repeat sesam greetings Franz. [REDACTED] will hand over to SIEGLER five hundred for ROEDER, three hundred for you, three hundred for LILLY, two hundred and fifty for DUNN. Distribution of money by you. Do not borrow any money for Lilly. All should report military and technical information and deliveries to England. SIEGLER should bring STIGLER also to [REDACTED] Hearty greetings.
(S. 1632, p. 19)

July 1,
1940

SEBOLD met FRANZ STIGLER and PAUL FEHSE at Columbus Circle. They were later joined by ERWIN SIEGLER. During this period SEBOLD gave STIGLER part of messages #14 and 15 received from Germany as follows.

"Deliver all material through Siegler to [REDACTED] Lisbon, etc."
(S. 1672, p. 10)

July 2,
1940

Radio message #20 was sent to Germany which read as follows:

"SIEGLER says if no one comes off the ship [REDACTED] should try to come in a small boat as a pedler to the port side midships at the lower porthole from which appears an antenna or stick with a tin can tied to a string between seventeen and twenty o'clock."

(S. 1632, p. 23)

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July 11,
1940

Message #17 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"Send via Manhattan to [redacted] Lisbon for forwarding Air Army and Navy Journal No. NAB one five four naught. Army and Navy Register No. NAB one five four naught. Wall Street Journal No. NAK one seven four naught and current sheets. Many greetings."

(S. 2010, p. 3)

July 19,
1940

SIEGLER in a conversation with WILLIAM SEBOLD said that he had no trouble in making contact in Lisbon; that the ship's chandler, that is, the man who sells the boat its supplies, came on board as soon as the ship docked and with him was [redacted] came to SIEGLER and Siegler gave him the password, Sesam greetings Franz. They then went back to Seigler's cabin and [redacted] handed over to him \$1350 to pay off the subjects as stated above in radio message from Germany, and \$1500 with which to buy a new bombsight. However, [redacted] said that SIEGLER should tell him (Sebold) that no money should be paid for a NORDEN bombsight as that bombsight is no good. He handed SIEGLER a torn slip of onion-skin paper bearing the writing in blue heavy pencil or crayon "L. C. NORDEL (N)". He gave this slip of paper so SIEGLER would not forget the name of the bombsight which was not to be purchased. [redacted] said that in case he (Sebold) could not get a bombsight he should use the money for other things.

b7C

[redacted] also told SIEGLER that he had received the message about the wire and the tin can hanging out of the port hole and that the communication system works perfectly and could not work better.

SIEGLER stated that [redacted] appears [redacted] and that [redacted] apparently is not his right name, although he did not learn what his right name is. SIEGLER said that [redacted] and that he [redacted]

[redacted] told SIEGLER that the big shot in the matter (espionage) in Lisbon is [redacted] possibly spelled [redacted] and instructed SIEGLER to go see the Consul the next day. Siegler stated that [redacted] explained to him

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before he saw [REDACTED] that it was against [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] to work openly in this matter (espionage), which probably accounted for [REDACTED] not saying anything about the espionage business.

SIEGLER stated he also handed to [REDACTED] the materials which had been given to him by SEBOLD.

(S. 1930, p. 20)

Aug. 5
1940

During a conversation between STIGLER and SEBOLD, Sebold suggested that he needed a new mail address in Portugal and asked STIGLER about [REDACTED]. STIGLER said that [REDACTED] al name is [REDACTED] and that he [REDACTED]

(S. 2244, p. 9)

Aug. 7,
1940

In a conversation between SIEGLER, ERICH STRUNCK and SEBOLD, on which occasion SEBOLD turned over to STRUNCK certain materials to be delivered to [REDACTED] in Lisbon, SIEGLER gave STRUNCK the address of [REDACTED]. Sebold suggested to Strunck that he ask [REDACTED] for two or three pencils which are used to write invisible messages and also to tell [REDACTED] that the other side should not refer to the operators on this side in radio messages by their right names. SIEGLER said that FEHSE had been called into the office of the United States Lines a couple of days ago and that they are having STRUNCK notify [REDACTED] on arrival in Lisbon that FEHSE is hot. SIEGLER further stated that [REDACTED] had told him that he had written a letter to complain to the German authorities because [REDACTED] had been cutting in on his activities as a member of his espionage ring; that he felt he was being cut out of some of his honors and he did not like that.

(S. 2244, p. 19-20)

Aug. 8,
1940

Radio message #42 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"Instruct [REDACTED] to meet E. STRUNCK, steward on EXOCHORDA, left today. Letter follows."

(S. 2242, p. 14)

Sept. 3,
1940

In a conversation between SEBOLD and ERICH STRUNCK, Strunck stated that when the boat arrived in Lisbon he was not met immediately but that on Saturday after the boat's arrival [REDACTED] came on board the boat and took STRUNCK to a hotel in Lisbon. Strunck did not recall the name of the hotel

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but did know that it was run by someone by the name of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that he had been informed from Hamburg that STRUNCK was coming and that he received his information when Strunck's ship was three days out of New York. Strunck stated he handed [REDACTED] all of the materials which he was carrying.
(S. 3045, p. 10)

Sept. 19, In a conversation between STIGLER, SIEGLER and SEBOLD, Stigler,
1940. among other things, stated that he had received a letter from [REDACTED] Lisbon; that the letter had been brought to his residence address on West 85th Street by MEZENEN, of the Transatlantic Clipper. This letter told STIGLER to introduce MEZENEN to SEBOLD.

(S. 3045, p 31)

b7c Sept. 20 In a conversation between SIEGLER, STIGLER and SEBOLD, Stigler
1940 stated that BROKHOF has not been writing to him, (SEBOLD), but has been sending his mail direct to [REDACTED] Lisbon.

(S. 3045, p 39)

Sept. 24, In a conversation between MEZENEN and SEBOLD, Mezenen stated,
1940 among other things, that about two and one-half years ago a man named BLANK, who was an accountant and who is now in England working as a German spy, approached him and introduced him to [REDACTED] that he was not entirely satisfied with just a contact with [REDACTED] take him to the German Embassy in Lisbon so he would be sure he was dealing with the right people. At the Embassy he said that he was questioned and finally enrolled in the spy service. He said that he does not yet receive any money for his services; that this will be handled later on. He said besides [REDACTED] he has also met another man named BLANK who was a German but who poses as a Hollander. He said that this man is a great big man, very tall, very heavy set and has immense hands; that this man runs around [REDACTED] and handles the anti-Semitic propaganda and activities and also handles the entertainment of visitors. He said that when [REDACTED] and this man BLANK and others of the crowd are together they sing their theme song "Roll out the barrels, we have the Jews on the run."

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MEZENEN also stated that when he arrives in Lisbon he telephones [REDACTED] and then meets him in the Morasco (?) restaurant. This restaurant is near the Hotel Ducos Nacoes. He said that [REDACTED]

(S. 3045, p. 48)

Oct. 1,
1940

STRUNCK stated to WILLIAM SEBOLD that on his last trip he did not get to see anybody when he arrived in Lisbon. He received a letter from [REDACTED] stating that he would not be able to see him right away because of important engagements. In the meantime the ship sailed a day earlier than had been scheduled. Prior to the ship's departing he went to the hotel and to [REDACTED] home address in an effort to see him but he could not locate him.

(S. 3521, p. 7)

Oct. 12,
1940

SEBOLD met MEZENEN and Mezenen gave him two microphotographs and a message which he stated he had received from [REDACTED]. The message read:

"Five hundred dollars are coming on the EXOCHORDA with STRUNCK. Greetings. [REDACTED]"

The microphotographs contained the following instructions.

1. Tell all friends except Carr that in the future technical questions do not interest as much as military questions. These are as follows; and I wish everyone would work very hard to get continuously informations.
 - a. Exact strength of air force, giving figures of flying crew and ground crew separately.
 - b. Details regarding flying schools, locations, amount of pupils, what special training, length of training, kind of planes used for training.
 - c. Of special interest are all kinds of instruction books, especially such as are not available in open trade.
 - d. Of paramount importance, if pilots are especially trained for flying in England, where are they trained, how many, how and when they are expected to leave.
 - e. Are they sent over via ship or via air and what routes do they take.
 - f. Dates of departure.

THESE QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO USA AS WELL AS CANADA

It may be necessary to find friends in the air forces itself who may be able to give you such informations. I am sending for this purpose another 500 bucks."

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MEZENEN stated that upon arrival in Lisbon he telephoned [redacted] as usual and met him at his home address. He stated that [redacted] telephone number [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] had been sick; that he told [redacted] about the failure to make contact with the German station for the past ten days. [redacted] said that the radio station operator assigned to handle ships messages had been sick, which would account for the failure to make contact. He stated also that on his last trip he was handed something by [redacted] but that he was quite surprised at what [redacted] gave him, indicating that he had only been given a small amount of money.

He also stated with reference to the note from [redacted] [redacted] tried to give him \$500 to bring over for him (Sebold). However, the money was in one dollar and five dollar bills and made a large package, which he refused to carry as it was too bulky. Therefore, [redacted] was sending the money by way of STRUNCK.

He said that [redacted] told him that he [redacted] now has the English right where he wants them and he gathered that the English are using Portugal as a clearing place and that [redacted] apparently has access to all the information they are getting.

(S. 3521, p. 20)

Oct. 16, 1940 SEBOLD met CONRADIN OTTO DOLD and DOLD agreed to take materials to Lisbon, Portugal, and also told him to tell [redacted] that the men were asking for money.

(S. 3533, p. 13)

Oct. 29, 1940 SEBOLD met ERICH STRUNCK at Columbus Circle and walking in Central Park. Strunck handed SEBOLD a grey paper sack containing \$500 in one, five and fifty dollar bills. STRUNCK also handed him a pencilled note written in German which when translated read as follows:

"Lisbon, October 15, 1940.

Dear Mr. S.

Enclosed \$500 which I should give to you from the doctor. I hope that everything is going as well with you as it is with me. Best regards. Your [redacted]

In the lower left-hand corner of the sheet is written the

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following:

"Enclosure
\$500
1 micro
2 smaller micros were sent last week
by [REDACTED] to AUFZUG."

Attached to the note by paper clip was a small cellophane envelope about 1½ inch square containing microphotograph which contained the same information as delivered by MEZENEN set out above.

STRUNCK stated that he received this money from [REDACTED] and he understood that it was to be delivered to SIEGLER, but turned it over to SEBOLD upon his (Sebold's) statement that he was to receive it and distribute it to various agents.
(S. 3851, p. 6)

Nov. 5,
1940

SEBOLD met RENE MEZENEN at his apartment house and during the conversation MEZENEN asked him if he had sent a new man to Lisbon on an Export Liner. He told him that the man was not exactly a new man; that he was known to the other side. This refers to DOLD who was making his first trip as a carrier to Lisbon. MEZENEN thought that the usual man failed to meet [REDACTED] but that he had left a message there for him. MEZENEN said that [REDACTED] asked him to locate another man on one of the Clippers as they needed another carrier. He stated that they paid him better now and asked if he (Sebold) had anything to do with the increase in pay. He said that [REDACTED] gave him one thousand skudas (?), which amounts to approximately forty dollars in American money. He stated that upon arrival in New York he mailed three letters for [REDACTED] one was to Oyster Bay, Long Island, one to Connecticut and one to South America. MEZENEN said that [REDACTED] and his address is [REDACTED]

(S. 3851, p. 3)

Nov. 8,
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met ERWIN SIEGLER at the restaurant "Zum Schwarzen Adler", New York City, about 9 p.m. ERICH STRUNCK joined them about 9:15 p.m. During the conversation STRUNCK said that he was going to work on the S.S. "Siboney" for about six months more. He said that he was sore at [REDACTED] (Strunck's) real name too freely in his conversations around Lisbon. He was also put out that [REDACTED] had not given him any money up to that time.

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SIEGLER and STRUNCK said that they were going to write a letter to the principals in Hamburg and complain about [REDACTED]. STRUNCK said that [REDACTED] strikes him as being "a pansy," according to his behaviour. He said that [REDACTED] however, appears to be a big man socially and seems to belong to some fashionable sport club. SEBOLD gave STRUNCK microphotographs to deliver to [REDACTED] upon his return to Lisbon.

(S. 3851, p. 21)

Nov. 27,
1940

Radio message #64 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"Try to approach Ed. VON GONTARD, Vice-President of ANHEUSER BUSCH, St. Louis, friend of GENERAL UDET. Greetings from [REDACTED]. G. said to be very pro-German. We have had no contact with him. For your information, Mr. B., German war flier, present address Lisbon care [REDACTED]."

(S. 4296, p. 4)

b7C
Dec. 5,
1940

ERICH STRUNCK upon his return from Portugal, in conversation with SEBOLD, stated that [REDACTED] was not in when he arrived in Lisbon; that he had been on leave for about fourteen days to Germany. Strunck said, however, that he gave the materials to some other man, a German, who lives at [REDACTED]. SEBOLD gave STRUNCK additional microphotographs and other material to be delivered to [REDACTED] in Lisbon.

(S. 4403, p. 5)

Dec. 8,
1940

Radio message #134 was sent to Germany and read in part as follows.

"I am sending materials with KNORKE (Strunck) via [REDACTED]. Knorke hopes for some Christmas money from [REDACTED] etc."

(S. 4296, p. 33)

Dec. 10,
1940

RENE MEZENEN stated to SEBOLD, in Sebold's office at Room 627, 152 W. 42 Street, that he had had bad luck on his last trip inasmuch as he did not see [REDACTED]. He said that he gave the materials to an employee at [REDACTED] who is also in this business, but MEZENEN did not mention his name. He stated that when he returned to New York he found a letter addressed to him in his company mail box. The letter was from

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in which he said that he had to leave for Germany for about eight days. MEZENEN was very angry about this letter because had freely mentioned names in it. He said that if the English ever got hold of the letter he would be hung.
(S. 4869, p. 13)

Dec. 20, 1940 Message #141 was sent to Germany and read in part:

"Did you receive the materials I sent with and Knorke to etc."
(S. 4479, p. 19)

Jan. 2, 1941

ERICH STRUNCK upon his return from Lisbon was brought to SEBOLD's office by SEBOLD and during the conversation STRUNCK stated that he had met in Lisbon on that trip but that had nothing for him. He stated that gave him two letters to be mailed, one of which was from London addressed to JIMMY HARD, the other was apparently a death notice, according to Strunck, since it was in the usual black bordered envelope, and was addressed to someone in Chicago.

STRUNCK stated that had seen DOLD in Lisbon and had instructed him (Strunck) to give his personal greetings to DOLD in case he saw him in New York. STRUNCK was of the opinion that DOLD and

STRUNCK described as being about 6' tall, slender build, grey hair and with sharp features.
(S. 5680, p. 2)

Jan. 14, 1941 Message #156 was sent to Germany and read in part:

"I have sent materials through KNORKE to etc."
(S. 4968, p. 2)

Jan. 17, 1941

In a conversation between MEZENEN and SEBOLD, which took place in Sebold's office, Mezenen stated that he had seen in Lisbon but that he had nothing new. However, he said that had handed him fifty dollars for KNORKE as a Christmas present from Hamburg. This MEZENEN turned over to SEBOLD to give to STRUNCK, who is Knorke. SEBOLD wanted to give MEZENEN a receipt for the fifty dollars but Mezenen refused to accept it and said that he would simply tell when he got back to Lisbon that he had paid the fifty dollars to him.

b7C

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MEZENEN also complained about the money [REDACTED] had been paying him and said that it wasn't worth the risk that he was taking. He said that the first trip he took material over for SEBOLD, [REDACTED] gave him forty dollars and this trip [REDACTED] gave him eighty dollars. He pointed out that the second trip he did not find [REDACTED] in Lisbon and left the materials with a friend of [REDACTED] at the hotel. He said that he made more money buying and selling English pound notes. He stated that on his last trip over to Lisbon he saw a large English convey of about 16 to 18 boats and one of the boats had about ten cannon on it. When he arrived in Lisbon he reported this to [REDACTED] made notes of the information and said that it was very good and to furnish any similar information which he secured. However, he did not give him (Mezenen) any money for this.

(S. 5802, p. 2)

Jan. 22,
1941.

Message #164 sent to Germany reads in part as follows:

"I sent micros of letter one five regarding LANG, one six [REDACTED] one seven my office by [REDACTED] middle November as well as micros of papers from [REDACTED] etc."

(S. 4968, p. 20)

On the same date CONRADIN OTTO DOLD came to WILLIAM SEBOLD's office and during the conversation, among other things, told DOLD that he was short of messengers and asked DOLD if he would take some materials to [REDACTED] DOLD said he would. DOLD said that he had not seen [REDACTED] in Lisbon any of the times he was there; that each time he wanted to see the man he was not there. Finally he went to [REDACTED] private residence where [REDACTED] wife signed a receipt for some letters of his. However, she acted very mysterious about the matter.

(S. 6313, p. 31-32)

Jan. 31,
1941.

ERICH STRUNCK came to SEBOLD's office and during the conversation he stated that he had seen [REDACTED] Lisbon but that [REDACTED] had nothing for him (Sebold); that [REDACTED] had told him that he had sent some money for him (Strunck) by Clipper. SEBOLD gave STRUNCK the fifty dollars which was turned over to him by MEZENEN.

(S. 6438, p. 26)

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

CONRADIN OTTO DOLD

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk of U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold

6/30/41 7/1/41

6/30/41

Hotel Governor Clinton
Manhasset, Long Island, New York.

6/30/41

7/1/41

7/1/41 7/9/41

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

1/22/41

T. J. Donegan 1/22/41

J. C. Ellsworth 7/25/40

1/22/41

9/19/40

6/25/40

1/22/41

9/28/40 1/22/41

4. Microphone Surveillances (Admissibility Questionable)

9/13/40 to 9/28/40 10/15/40 10/16/40

5. Employment Record

American Export S.S. Lines.

American Export SS Lines, (See Test. of

American Export S.S. Lines.

U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

VEC:JKB 1

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RE: CONRADIN OTTO DOLD, with aliases
Konradin Otto Dold, Doll, Dollie

Address: Hotel Governor Clinton
New York City.

* * * *

According to the records of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, DOLD was born at Stuttgart, West Germany, on September 3, 1903. He came to the United States, arriving at New York City on the SS CLEVELAND from Hamburg, Germany, on July 2, 1926. He filed his Declaration of Intention to Become a Citizen March 22, 1928, and was naturalized and received Certificate of Naturalization #3773189 at New York City on January 8, 1934, under the Seamen's Act, showing continuous employment on various United States passenger ships from July 3, 1928 on. He is presently employed on the SS SIBONEY as a steward, having been transferred from the SS EXCAMBION about January 25, 1941, both ships of the American Export Lines and running between the United States and Europe, particularly Genoa, Italy (before Italy entered the present war) and Lisbon, Portugal.

(Serial 2244, Page 3)

DOLD is a subject in the present investigation due to the following circumstances:

June 11,
1940

In a conversation between WILLIAM SEBOLD and ERWIN SIEGLER, among other things SIEGLER stated that the Chief Steward on the SS EXCAMBION, by the name of

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DOLD, is connected with the German espionage, Marine Division, and that AUFZUG (STIGLER) knows him.

(Ser. 1401, page 26)

June 14,
1940

Again, in a conversation between ERWIN SIEGLER and SEBOLD, when SEBOLD asked if he knew anyone else who might take microphotographs to Germany and suggested DOLD, SIEGLER said that that was a good idea; that he would write DOLD a letter to get in touch with him, SEBOLD.

Further along in the same conversation, when he was asked if he knew anyone else on the boats who might deliver microphotographs to Germany, SIEGLER stated that he could not name any one other than DOLD on any of the boats who might be a contact.

(Ser. 1445, Pages 9 & 10)

June 27,
1940

FRANZ STIGLER, in a conversation with SEBOLD, stated that the bedroom steward on the SS WASHINGTON, who had been referred to previously, had taken the same attitude as DOLD about taking any material to Germany, namely, both had refused.

(Ser. 1504, page 48)

July 15,
1940

In a conversation between PAUL FEHSE and WILLIAM SEBOLD, SEBOLD told FEHSE that he had a lot of material which he had to send over and asked him if the SS MANHATTAN would make another trip to Portugal. FEHSE said that he did not know, but that he had another connection, namely a Chief Steward on an American Export liner by the name of DOLL. SEBOLD told FEHSE that he had heard of this man and that when STIGLER and SIEGLER tried to contact DOLD he would not cooperate with them. FEHSE

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said that this was not the case; that he personally telephoned DOLD at his hotel room on the same day as STIGLER tried to contact him, but late at night, and that DOLD would not come downstairs because he had a girl in his room. He then made a date with DOLD to meet him at 11 A.M. and, in case he could not come at that time, to be at Columbus Circle at 4 P.M., but DOLD did not show up. FEHSE said that DOLD is "too stuck up to meet anyone on a park bench"; that he has people come to his hotel, the Hotel Governor Clinton; that he has a young man to chauffeur him around in his automobile. He stated, however, that he is sure that if he, SEBOLD, cannot get his materials across on the MANHATTAN DOLD will take them over for him.

(Ser. 1930, page 9)

July 19,
1940

SIEGLER, in talking with SEBOLD, said that he, FEHSE and STIGLER were going to join the SS AMERICA at Newport News and were going to make a trip to Cuba; that when they were in New York City they would contact him. He asked SIEGLER what he could do about sending some materials to Germany and SIEGLER told him to get in touch with DOLD at the Hotel Governor Clinton; that DOLD would take care of the matter for him.

(Ser. 1930, page 20)

July 24,
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD made several attempts to contact DOLD at the hotel by telephoning. Finally, on July 24, 1940, he left the following note at the hotel for DOLD:

"Have been referred to you by your friends, FINK and AUFZUG, SS MANHATTAN. I would like to see you before you are departing for Europe on your voyage.

Yours truly,

Harry Sawyer
Box 574
Grand Central Annex

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July 25,
1940

SEBOLD received a telegram in his Post Office Box, addressed to himself as HARRY SAWYER. This telegram read as follows:

" July 24, 1940 5:58 P.M.

Harry Sawyer
Box 574
Grand Central Annex

See me tonight after eleven or tomorrow morning
eight here hotel or ship. Sail eleven.

Dold

(Ser. 1987, page 5)

Sept. 5,
1940

During a conversation between SEBOLD and STIGLER and STIGLER, they asked about STRUNCK. He told them that STRUNCK seemed to be 100% OK. They stated that that was fine; that they then would not use DOLD any more, since DOLD is too tempermental and acts like a "fairy".

(Ser. 3045, page 16)

Sept. 13,
1940

Since SEBOLD had never met DOLD and DOLD had sent him a telegram to meet him on the same night he sent the telegram, or before 8 A.M. the next day, which telegram was not received until after the ship had already departed, SEBOLD addressed the following note to DOLD and left it at the Hotel Governor Clinton on September 13, 1940. The note was written in German. DOLD was due to arrive on the same afternoon from Portugal on board the SS EXCAMBION. The note read, as follows:

"

Dear Mr. Dold:

September 13

Since I unfortunately did not get to meet
you the last time, I would like to speak to you

VEC:JKB 4

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before you leave again. Please write to me at the following address.

Harry Sawyer
Post Office Box 334
General Post Office
31st Street, 8th Avenue
New York City

Greetings from AUFZUG and METZGER.

Respectfully,

Harry Sawyer

Sept. 17,
1940

As SEBOLD did not receive an answer from DOLD, he sent by mail the following letter in German:

September 17, 1940

Dear Mr. Dold:

Last Thursday I wrote you a letter but possibly the hotel people failed to give it to you. Please advise me when and where I can meet you.

Greetings from Aufzug and Metzger.

Respectfully,

Harry Sawyer
Box 334
Central Post Office
New York City

This letter he mailed to DOLD at the Hotel Governor Clinton.

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Sept. 18, SEBOLD received a telegram at his Post Office Box,
1940 reading as follows:

"Am staying here three weeks. Give place to meet
tomorrow afternoon.

DOLD "

On the same day he sent a telegram to the Hotel
Governor Clinton, addressed to DOLD, reading as follows:

"See you 5 P.M. at your hotel room.

Harry "

b7C
He went to the hotel and reached DOLD on the house
phone at about 6:10 P.M. DOLD was in his room, which was located,
he recalled, on the 16th floor. DOLD appeared to be very friendly
and said that he had heard of him from SIEGLER and STIGLER. He
said that the last time he had taken any material over for anybody
was for SIEGLER and STIGLER about two months before; that he took this
material to Genoa, where he was met by a man named [REDACTED] whom he
described as being short, having a dark complexion, and wearing
thick glasses. [REDACTED] said that this would be the last time that
he would meet him at Genoa, as the whole division was being trans-
ferred, to Vienna. This man [REDACTED] was from Stuttgart and DOLD
said that was also his home town. DOLD said that after this meeting
with [REDACTED] his ship was re-routed and only stopped at Lisbon,
Portugal; that he had wondered why no one ever contacted him at
Lisbon, as he used to be met at Genoa practically every trip.
SEBOLD told him that that was possibly due to the fact that he,
SEBOLD, has a radio station and is in daily contact with Hamburg
and notifies them each time he is sending material by anyone on the
boat, and that Hamburg then has a representative meet the boat, at
Lisbon.

DOLD said that he would be glad to take material over
for him. He also stated that there must be two other radio stations

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in America, as he brought over two letters from the other side sometime ago and mailed them. One he recalled was to some man in a small town in Pennsylvania, and the other to a man in Brooklyn. He could not recall the men's names or addresses. He said that he would try to find them out and let him know. He said that the letters were concerning their radio station operations. SEBOLD told DOLD that he would be interested in meeting these men and comparing notes on how to operate radio stations.

In their conversation, DOLD mentioned that he knew STRUNCK; that he used to work on the WASHINGTON before coming on the EXCAMBION. DOLD asked him if he knew the head cook on the AMERICA and SEBOLD asked him if he meant HARD. DOLD said no, he meant KLEISS. He told DOLD that he believed this was the same man, as he had known this man under the name HARD, but had never met him.

DOLD then asked him to arrange for him to meet with SIEGLER and STIGLER the next night, Friday, at 9 P.M. at Columbus Circle. He said that he wanted to talk over matters with them. SEBOLD told DOLD that he would try to arrange such a meeting, as he was meeting STIGLER and SIEGLER that night, Thursday. DOLD said that he was missing this trip of the EXCAMBION and SEBOLD said that he would probably get in touch with him before the next sailing, as he might have materials for him to take over. He told DOLD that the materials he had on hand he was sending with somebody else.

(Ser. 3045, page 34)

Sept. 19, 1940 In a conversation between STIGLER, SIEGLER and SEBOLD, SEBOLD told them that DOLD wanted to see them the next night at 9 P.M. They did not seem to be very pleased at having to meet DOLD and indicated that they had never met him personally before. They said that he had two brothers who are high Nazi officials; that in the past DOLD has gotten into trouble over the exchange laws in Germany and when he had been in trouble he had simply called the "big brown house" (Nazi headquarters in Hamburg) and he has been immediately cleared. However, they agreed to meet DOLD, as arranged.

(Ser. 3045, Page 30)

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Sept. 21, 1940 SEBOLD tried to reach DOLD by telephone, but was not able to contact him at his hotel, so he left a note at the hotel in an envelope addressed to DOLD. This note read as follows:

"Dear Mr. Dold:

We missed you last night. Please write me before you are going on your next trip.

Harry S.

"

(Ser. 3045, Page 41)

October 14, 1940 WILLIAM SEBOLD received a postcard at Box 334, General Post Office, addressed to himself as HARRY SAWYER, which was postmarked New York, New York, October 12, 1940, and read as follows:

"Dear Mr. Sawyer:

See you Tuesday eve. 6:30 P.M. usual place. Phone.

C.O.D.

"

October 15, 1940 SEBOLD sent the following telegram:

"Mr. C. Dold
Hotel Governor Clinton
New York City

Will see you at your hotel six-thirty.

Harry

"

SEBOLD went to the hotel, but was late and DOLD was not there.

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October 16,
1940

SEBOLD met DOLD at the hotel at about 7:45 P.M. DOLD stated that he had waited for him for about seven minutes, but could not wait any longer. SEBOLD then turned over to him a set of micro-photographs consisting of a letter from the American Committee for Defense of British Homes, addressed to [REDACTED] which he had received from ROEDER for transmittal to Germany, and a pamphlet from the same committee, which requests the recipient of the letter to furnish the committee with any guns which the recipient may have.

b7C
He also gave DOLD the residence address and telephone number of [REDACTED] Lisbon. He asked DOLD to tell [REDACTED] that the men here are asking for money and that the other side should keep money coming. DOLD did not have anything to say and SEBOLD only stayed about ten minutes. He asked DOLD to communicate with him the next time he was in New York.

(Ser. 3533, page 12)

October 29,
1940

In a conversation between SEBOLD and PAUL FEHSE, FEHSE mentioned that DOLD's brother, name unknown, used to come to Italy when American ships arrived and take materials, which were brought over by the espionage agents, off the ships. Apparently he took this material directly back to Hamburg with him.

(Ser. 3851, page 14)

STRUNCK, in conversation with SEBOLD, which conversation took place in SEBOLD's office, stated that [REDACTED] had seen DOLD in Lisbon and had instructed STRUNCK to give his personal greetings to DOLD in case he saw him in New York. STRUNCK was of the opinion that DOLD and [REDACTED]

January 20,
1941

In a conversation between SEBOLD and PAUL FEHSE, FEHSE asked about CONRADIN DOLD, as to whether or not he, SEBOLD, was still in touch with him. He told him that he presently had no connection with him; that he

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was very hard to meet; that one had to telephone him and then wait around for him; that he understood that DOLD was supposed to have some big relatives on the other side. FEHSE said that DOLD has a brother who has some connection with the Foreign Relations Department in Nazi headquarters.

(Ser. 6138, page 5)

January 21, 1941 Due to the fact that SEBOLD had a considerable amount of material to be taken to the other side, he sent the following telegram to DOLD at the Hotel Governor Clinton:

"Please see me Wednesday between 6 and 7 P.M. at my office, 152 West 42nd Street, Room 627.

Harry Sawyer "

January 22, 1941 At about 6:30 P.M. a man about six feet tall, well-built, light complexion, blue eyes, and who spoke with an accent, walked into SEBOLD's office and asked him, SEBOLD, if he had sent a telegram to a friend of his by the name of DOLD at the Governor Clinton Hotel, and also asked if he was HARRY SAWYER. SEBOLD told him to send his friend up; that it was OK. The man left and a few minutes later DOLD walked into the office, said that he did not have much time to spare and that he did not want to sit down. However, SEBOLD began to talk to him and DOLD did sit down. SEBOLD told DOLD that he was short of messengers at that time and asked him if he would take some materials to [REDACTED] DOLD said he would.

SEBOLD then asked him about things in general and he said that he had a long story to tell and would come back the following night. SEBOLD then asked if he had seen his brother again since he had last seen him in Genoa, Italy, but DOLD said he had not but that his brother might show up in Lisbon. SEBOLD then said that he

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had heard that his brother had something to do with the organization of the German Foreign Office in Stuttgart, Germany. DOLD confirmed this statement. He then asked DOLD about the barber on the SS EXCAMBION who was arrested by the English. DOLD said that the stewardess was taken also but was released again; that the English secret agents then came aboard the ship and had a meal and both agents took sick and were still in the hospital. SEBOLD suggested that the stewardess might have put some drops in the food. DOLD said he did not know anything about that, but he said it with a broad grin on his face. He also said that he had not seen [REDACTED] every time he was in Lisbon; that the last time he went to his private address and [REDACTED] signed a receipt for some letters of his. She acted very mysteriously about it. He said that he was going to be transferred to the SS SIBONEY on account of the difficulties with the two English secret service men in the dining room who were poisoned. He said that the authorities had made him sort of responsible for this occurrence. SEBOLD said that the transfer to the SIBONEY would not do him much good, as he already had a man on that boat by the name of STRUNCK. DOLD then said he might be able to find somebody else who was trustworthy to act as a messenger. He said that he knew the Chief Engineer of the EXCAMBION, whose name was ILLHARDT and who is a good German; that the man is old and is going to retire in the near future. Then he also said that there was [REDACTED] by the name of [REDACTED] by the name of [REDACTED] used to carry letters but the Maritime Commission fired him.

SEBOLD asked him if he knew a man by the name of [REDACTED] DOLD said that he had heard of a name something like that. DOLD said he had brought over three letters on his last trip, one for a lady in Long Island, one letter to go to somewhere in the southern part of the U.S.A., and one to South America. He did not give further details. DOLD said that he would see him again Thursday at the same time in his, SEBOLD's office, and that at that time he would want to take him out to eat some place.

SEBOLD handed DOLD the following items to be turned over to [REDACTED] Lisbon:

- (1) One rubber tube received from DUQUESNE by letter.

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- (2) One piece of asbestos cloth, on the back of which was typed, "Metalized asbestos", also received from DUQUESNE.
- (3) Two micros of a pamphlet on Riner Water Light, received from DUQUESNE,

and various other items, making a total of eighteen.

DOLD, upon the request of SEBOLD, handed back the telegram which, he, SEBOLD, had sent to him, but tore the top off which contained his name and address.

(Serial 6138, Page 31)

January 25,
1941

In a conversation between HARTWIG KLEISS and SEBOLD, in SEBOLD's office, SEBOLD asked him if he knew DOLD. KLEISS named the ship DOLD worked on, namely the EXCAMBION, and gave him a description of DOLD. He said that he did not like to work with DOLD because DOLD could not be depended upon; that he never keeps an appointment and seems to have a superior attitude.

(Serial 6332, Page 10)

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[REDACTED] and who has been recently drafted into the United States Army, came to the New York Bureau Office and stated that he had been employed [REDACTED] the SS EXCAMBION during the period of December 18, 1938 to January 20, 1941; that he had met CONRADIN DOLD and he was very pro-German; that he recalled during the summer of 1939 DOLD made the statement before another man by the name [REDACTED] that "We Germans are better than the Jews and the Americans", and [REDACTED] took him to task for it. He further recalled that when the EXCAMBION was running to Genoa, Italy, a man used to board the ship there who was pointed out to him as a Gestapo agent. This man used to come aboard the boat every trip and meet the barber OSCAR STADLER. After Italy went to war and the EXCAMBION stopped running to Genoa and started running to Lisbon, he observed this same man come aboard the boat at Lisbon. On the occasion when OSCAR STADLER was arrested by the British at Bermuda, he observed this man come aboard and look for STADLER. Not finding him he started to leave the boat, but DOLD walked up to him and said something and this man, whom he knew as a Gestapo agent, accompanied DOLD to his room; that during the period that this supposed Gestapo agent was in DOLD's room another employee on the boat by the name of [REDACTED] entered the room and remained with DOLD and the Gestapo agent. He further stated that DOLD belonged to the Deutsches Bund, Point Hancock, Long Island, his number being 625. He further stated that DOLD's brother came aboard the EXCAMBION at Genoa and when the two would meet they would give the Nazi salute.

(Serial 6250, Page 7)

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DOLD

On June 27, 1941, a warrant was issued by United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, based upon a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley, charging CONRADIN OTTO DOLD and others with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50, United States Code.

At about 8:55 A.M. on June 30, 1941. Special Agents

b7C [REDACTED] boarded the S. S. EXCALIBUR of the American Export Line off of Sandy Hook at the entrance to New York harbor and shortly thereafter placed DOLD under arrest. He and his quarters were searched. He was placed on a United States Coast Guard cutter, taken to Pier A., North River and from there taken to the New York Bureau Office, U. S. Court House Building, Foley Square, New York, New York. Here he was questioned and gave the following signed statement:-

New York, New York
July 1, 1941

This is the statement of Conradin Otto Dold.

I, Conradin Otto Dold, make the following free and voluntary statement to [redacted] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement and that whatever I may say may be used against me.

I was born on the third of September, 1903, in Stuttgart, Germany. I first came to the United States on July 2, 1926. I subsequently became a citizen of the United States and I recall the date as being in the early part of 1932. I went to sea about the end of 1927 or the early part of 1928, and I have continued at sea since then.

Sometime in 1937 I became acquainted with [redacted] in Genoa, Italy. [redacted] beer to the various vessels of the American Export Lines while they were in Genoa. I also know that he was engaged in the ship chandlery business.

b7c
On the last voyage that the S. S. Excambion, on which I was then employed as Chief Steward, made to Genoa, Italy, I became acquainted with [redacted]. This was in May or June of 1940. During the time that the Excambion was in port, I was in the Hotel Miramar in Genoa, Italy, and [redacted] came up to me and said that he wanted to introduce me to [redacted], who was supposed to have come from my home town. [redacted] then introduced me to [redacted] appeared to be very pleasant and offered me and my party a round of drinks and at the time I was left alone with him at a table, he approached me in a matter which was quite new to me and meant to carry some letters to the United States. At that time, I believe he said that he wanted to contact radio people in the United States. Just then, I did not answer in the affirmative, but on the following day, which was sailing day, [redacted] who had business on board ship, deposited those two letters with me. I placed them in one drawer of my dresser, which was kept open all the time, until my arrival in the United States, and I mailed those letters. My recollection is that these letters were being directed to people in the United States.

I was next contacted without any effort on my part by a man who introduced himself to me in the hotel lobby of the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, as "HARRY". As I recall, this was in October, 1940. I believe that I invited the man to come up to my room, where he asked me to accept one letter to a party by the name of [REDACTED] the city of Lisbon. The address of the party was typewritten on the envelope and the letter appeared to be thin. I took the letter but was not contacted on the other side by anybody, and on sailing day I decided to get rid of the letter. I despatched a messenger who works on the dock, to deliver that letter to the address given. He returned saying that the addressee was not at home. Whereas I despatched him again in the afternoon with instructions to leave the letter with the landlady, who should sign a receipt. The man returned with the receipt.

At my return to Lisbon in the early part of January, 1941, I was contacted by [REDACTED] the Hotel Imperial Bar in Lisbon. One of the men aboard my ship, of a different department, approached me with the request that I meet a [REDACTED] at another table. I met [REDACTED] who, during the course of a carefree conversation, explained that he would like me to take a few letters back to the United States on my return voyage. He would have them sent on board ship. The letters were delivered to me the following day, which was sailing day, I did not hide them aboard ship at that time and delivered them myself upon my arrival at New York to the man HARRY at 42nd Street. It was at that time that HARRY returned an envelope to me, which should have been returned to Lisbon. I took it with me and at sea, between New York and Bermuda, I disposed of it.

In Lisbon, on a Sunday morning at 10:00 o'clock, I was again approached by [REDACTED] with the invitation to accompany him on an outing. I procured the permission from the captain to stay away for a day and joined [REDACTED] in his car on the dock, where also a young lady was seated. We drove until noon, had luncheon in a small inn on top of a mountain, and returned in the early afternoon to Lisbon, where we arrived at 6:00 P. M. [REDACTED] hinted that he had again four or five letters which he wanted me to take to the United States and he had them delivered to the ship again in the previous manner to me on sailing day. This time I hid those letters under a mattress in a stateroom.

On the second day after our arrival at the port of New York in March, a man by the name of FEHSE, whom I had met on our last voyage from Genoa to New York as a passenger, and with whom I had exchanged the usual social conversation, during which course I had learned that he is also a seafaring man and was a cook, arrived on board the S. S. Siboney with employment slip from the National Maritime Union and was sent with the slip to me.

At that time I remembered that one letter was meant for FERSE and I handed all the letters over to him. I believe that one of those letters was addressed to the German Consulate in New York City.

I had no dealings with any of these men any more or contact with them; that is to say, with HARRY since the end of January, 1941, DOBLER since that outing and FERSE since he reported with the employment slip aboard ship.

I have read the above statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CONRADIN OTTO DOLD

b7C

Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
607 United States Court House
Foley Square, New York, New York

Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
607 United States Court House
Foley Square, New York, New York

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Dold.

July 2,
1941.

On July 2, 1941, DOLD was arraigned before U.S. Commissioner Epstein, pleaded Guilty and in lieu of \$25,000 bail he was remanded to the custody of the U.S. Marshal, pending action of the Federal Grand Jury.

July 15,
1941

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging CONRADIN DOLD, and others named therein, with conspiracy to violate Section 233 of Title 22, and Section 32 of Title 50.

July 18,
1941.

He was arraigned before the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York, on July 18, 1941, and entered a plea of Not Guilty. In lieu of \$25,000 bail he was remanded to the custody of the U.S. Marshal to await trial set for September 3, 1941.

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DOLD, upon further interview, stated that [REDACTED] served his apprenticeship as a photographer with the CUNTESSA NETTAL at Stuttgart, Germany; that this firm was subsequently purchased by the EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY of the United States and thereafter [REDACTED] employed by the ZEISS COMPANY in Germany. Dold stated that on one occasion in 1939 when he was on the EXCAMBION, which stopped at Naples, Italy, he saw his brother; that on this occasion his brother wore the emblem of the Nazi Party, and he, DOLD, believes that his brother is a member of the Nazi Party but does not know in what capacity he is serving; that he again saw his brother at Genoa, at the end of 1939 or the beginning of 1940 when his brother visited him on the EXCAMBION. He denied that [REDACTED] had anything to do with espionage activities.

b7C With reference to his espionage activities he stated that about September or October of 1940 OSCAR STABLER, a ship barber, on the EXCAMBION, introduced him to one [REDACTED] and who was connected with the firm of BRINETT, LTD., in Lisbon, Portugal. He stated that Stabler introduced [REDACTED] to him for business reasons; that [REDACTED] was in the wine business and was attempting to secure the business of the EXCAMBION. Dold stated that another reason why Stabler introduced [REDACTED] to him was that [REDACTED] Stuttgart, Germany, the same city in which he was born. He stated that after the initial introduction [REDACTED] to him, [REDACTED] used to visit him frequently and would so visit him whenever his ship stopped in Lisbon, although [REDACTED] did not visit him on the last trip to Lisbon, Portugal which was on June 7, 1941.

With reference to the information furnished by [REDACTED] as set out above, Dold stated that on the first trip after OSCAR STABLER had been removed from the EXCAMBION by the British at Bermuda in December 1940, the ship returned to Lisbon and after the ship docked, a man boarded it, who later introduced himself to Dold [REDACTED]. Dold insisted that [REDACTED] was introduced to him prior to this incident. He stated that he and [REDACTED] returned to his, Dold's, room and they talked about strictly business matters, and he gave [REDACTED] a request for some wine which was later delivered to him. He stated that at the time [REDACTED] and he were in his cabin [REDACTED] was along and that probably [REDACTED] dropped into his cabin when [REDACTED] was there. He vigorously insisted that he and [REDACTED] talked about the purchase of wine and about no other matters.

(NOTE: OSCAR STABLER and ERWIN SIEGLER have both admitted turning over espionage information [REDACTED])

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DOLD stated that when [REDACTED] was in his cabin, [REDACTED] handed him a wine list and denied that [REDACTED] handed him any telegram. He stated that after [REDACTED] left the boat he had been arrested by the INTERNATIONAL POLICE and his personal effects, as well as the contents of his brief case, searched, and that he was immediately released after his search; that [REDACTED] witnessed the seizure and search [REDACTED]

DOLD stated that the following day [REDACTED] delivered the wine he had ordered. Dold also mentioned that on one occasion when the ship was at Lisbon, Portugal, OSCAR STABLER had been arrested and searched by the INTERNATIONAL POLICE and was immediately released. Dold stated that Stabler was in the habit of typing late at night and that he did not know of any espionage activities that Stabler might be engaged in, and stated that he thought that Stabler was typing letters to his sweetheart. He stated that Stabler was a camera enthusiast and that he developed his own pictures on board the ship.

b7C With reference to [REDACTED] and his connections with him at Genoa, Italy, inasmuch as there is definite information to indicate that [REDACTED] is an espionage agent, DOLD stated that shortly before Italy declared war in 1940 he was sailing on the EXCAMEION when it arrived in Genoa; that on one occasion when he was in Genoa a friend of his, [REDACTED] HOLSTEIN BREWERY, introduced him to [REDACTED] at the HOTEL MIRAMAR; that [REDACTED] told him he was connected with the German Trade Commission which was visiting Italy at the time. Dold stated that [REDACTED] was along when this introduction was made. He stated that [REDACTED] was a native German and spoke fluent French and English, as well as German.

DOLD was questioned as to whether he had ever corresponded with [REDACTED] or whether [REDACTED] had corresponded with him and he denied ever corresponding with [REDACTED] or having ever received any letters from him. He also denied having ever received anything from, or having delivered anything to [REDACTED] in Genoa, Italy.

He was then questioned by Special Agent [REDACTED] on June 30, 1941, about his association with one [REDACTED] Lisbon, Portugal. He explained that about November 1940 when he was sailing on the EXCAMEION at the time the ship was docked at Lisbon he had occasion to visit the Imperial Bar at Avenida, Liberta, in Lisbon. He stated that he was sitting at the Bar when a member of the ship's ~~Engine~~ crew came over to him and told him a man wanted to speak with him. DOLD said he went over

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b7C and the man introduced himself as [REDACTED] that during the course of the conversation with [REDACTED] asked him if he would carry information and material for him to New York. He stated that he absolutely refused to carry anything because he did not want to get mixed up in any trouble; that he had a few drinks at the time and did not pay much attention to [REDACTED]. He stated that [REDACTED] was a native born German but at the time he met him in Lisbon, [REDACTED] and stated that [REDACTED]. He did not say what business he was connected with in Lisbon but did mention that he was some sort of [REDACTED]. DOLD denied that [REDACTED] mentioned he was connected with the German Government although Dold did say he suspected [REDACTED] a German espionage agent inasmuch as [REDACTED] had asked him to carry information to New York.

DOLD stated that in January or February 1941 when the EXCAMPION made another trip to Lisbon, [REDACTED] boarded the ship and asked him to go on an outing with him and his girl; that he, DOLD, secured permission from [REDACTED] to take this trip. Dold stated that on this occasion [REDACTED] again asked him if he would be willing to carry information and material to New York; that [REDACTED] indicated he was working for someone else but did not state specifically who this person might be.

DOLD was questioned as to his association with PAUL FEHSE. He stated he first met Fehse when Fehse was a passenger on the S.S. EXCAMPION in December 1939 at Genoa. Dold stated that Fehse met him in the bar room and introduced himself and said he had been a cook on the S.S. MANHATTAN. Dold denied that he subsequently saw Fehse until about February or March of 1941 when Fehse came aboard the EXCAMPION in order to start in on the cook's job and he, DOLD, later found out that Fehse never got the job and that he had been arrested.

DOLD stated that he does not belong to any military organizations abroad or in the United States. He admitted receiving German radio programs regularly from the German Library of Information in his mail but claimed he did not understand why he was receiving these programs inasmuch as he had never requested that they be sent to him. He stated that he had never been trained in espionage work in Germany. He further stated that on only one occasion had he returned to Stuttgart, Germany and that this was in 1936. Dold was questioned about his association with MAX BLANK. He explained that during Christmas, 1937, he attended a German affair at the PARK AVENUE ARMORY in New York City; that on this occasion OSCAR STABLER introduced him to Max Blank who was in charge of the book stand. He stated that he did not see Max Blank subsequent to that time for a period of a year and a half when he, by coincidence, ran into him on board the EXCAMPION when the ship was in New York City ready to leave

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for Europe.

On July 1, 1941, DOLD was again interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] at which time a photograph of an unknown individual, who preceded Dold to SEBOLD'S office on January 22, 1941, was shown to him, and Dold indicated that that person was [REDACTED] who is a close friend of his [REDACTED] STRATHMORE VANDERBILT COUNTRY CLUB, which is a real estate development of LEAVITT & SONS at Manhasset, L.I. He indicated that he had, apparently, not told all of the facts in the case on the previous day and when questioned as to the identity of [REDACTED] and his relations with him Dold stated that he met [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] and that one evening, in April or May of 1940 when Dold [REDACTED] aboard the S.S. EXCAMBION, [REDACTED] were in a hotel bar in Lisbon he was introduced to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] indicated to Dold that he was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and was a close friend of [REDACTED] then talked to him privately and told him that he wanted him, Dold, to carry something across to the States and also to bring something back; that if he, [REDACTED] did not contact him at the boat he would send someone else to the ship.

DOLD stated that [REDACTED] told him he had three or four letters to be mailed in New York City and that [REDACTED] indicated that the letters had some connection with radio stations. Dold recalled that when he got to the United States he mailed these letters and his recollection was that one of the letters was addressed to an address on the Atlantic Coast, somewhere in New Jersey; that another letter was addressed to someone on Long Island.

DOLD indicated that on the sailing day [REDACTED] brought these letters aboard the EXCAMBION and indicated that they were from [REDACTED] When asked as to whether or not he knew [REDACTED] was engaged in espionage activities, DOLD replied, "I did not realize he was a spy. I realized he was possibly a central station for giving out orders for some agency unknown to me." He stated that the last time the EXCAMBION sailed from Genoa, believed to be in June 1940, after this vessel had been at sea a few days he met an individual in the ship's bar with whom he became acquainted; that this individual introduced himself as PAUL FEHSE, and stated that he was a seafaring man and was on his way to the United States as a passenger. Fehse indicated that he was a ship's cook and informed as to Dold's address in New York City. Dold advised that some time later, exact date unknown to him, PAUL FEHSE came to the GOVERNOR CLINTON HOTEL in New York City where they had a social visit. Fehse, at that time, told him that he had arranged for a man to see him in New York City and that this man would come to the hotel and introduce himself to him, Dold. Fehse described this individual as "a not too good looking individual who was sloppy and shy when he comes into a place where

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well dressed people are gathered."

b7c

DOLD advised that he subsequently met an individual at the GOVERNOR CLINTON HOTEL who introduced himself as just "HARRY"; that he took HARRY to his hotel room and this individual, HARRY, gave him a letter addressed to one [REDACTED] in Lisbon, Portugal, and stated that someone would contact him, DOLD, when the ship arrived in Lisbon, Portugal. Dold admitted that he accepted this letter and he described it as looking somewhat like private correspondence in a thin, white envelope containing possibly one or two thin sheets of paper. Dold advised that he was unable to recall the address to which this letter was directed. However, he stated that upon arriving in Lisbon he awaited a visitor and when sailing day came and no one had appeared to take the letter he gave it to a longshoreman and requested that he deliver it to the address indicated on the envelope. He advised that the longshoreman returned, and stated that the addressee was not at home and that the landlady at that address had no idea of when [REDACTED] would return to his home. He stated that he then sent another individual to [REDACTED] address with instructions to deliver the letter and to obtain a receipt therefor. DOLD stated that subsequently he received a receipt for delivery of this letter but that he did not recall who had signed the same. He stated that on a subsequent trip to New York he did not contact anyone here, and that when he next returned to Lisbon he was in one of the hotel bars in that city at which time a member of the Engine Room crew of the S.S. EXCAMELON approached him and indicated that there was a person in the saloon who wanted to meet him. He stated that subsequently a man was introduced to him as [REDACTED] and DOLD indicated that this was the first time he had met this person; that at this time [REDACTED] told him that he would like to have him take something to a fellow by the name of HARRY in the United States.

DOLD stated that the next day [REDACTED] sent a package to him aboard the S.S. EXCAMELON via messenger; that there were four or five letters in this package and that they were all addressed to persons in New York City. Dold advised that he thinks he delivered these letters to HARRY'S office on 42nd Street.

(NOTE: However, the records in this case do not reflect that DOLD delivered any material to SEBOLD on the occasion of his meeting Sebold at his office on January 22, 1941.)

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T DOLD stated that he hid these letters under a mattress in State Room A-24 on his ship and that when the ship arrived at the port of New York he observed PAUL FEHSE on the ship with a work ticket and FEHSE informed him that he was going to ship aboard the S.S. SIBONEY as Second Cook and at that time DOLD stated that he told FEHSE he had a letter for him and that he obtained the letters hidden under the mattress and turned all of these letters over to PAUL FEHSE. He stated that he recalled one of these letters was addressed to the German Consulate, New York City.

(On July 1, 1941, Special Agent [REDACTED] searched DOLD'S trunk at the HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON, New York City, and located in the second drawer from the top a slip of paper on which was written the name, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C

L Special Agents [REDACTED] confronted DOLD with this slip of paper. He stated that this name was in his own handwriting and that he had obtained it from PAUL FEHSE at the time when PAUL FEHSE paid him the social visit at the HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON in New York City. He stated that FEHSE had handed him a small slip of paper on which [REDACTED] name and address were written, and told him that this was a good address. He stated that he carried it for some time and then copied this name and address on the slip of paper which was found in his possession at the GOVERNOR CLINTON HOTEL. He denied knowing that this was a mail drop or that he had ever used the same.

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DOLD

OSCAR STABLER, in his statement, dated June 29, 1941, page 1, stated that in August 1935 he accepted a job on the S.S. EXCALIBUR; that he made one round trip on this boat and was transferred to the sister ship, the S.S. EXCAMBION; that he was on the EXCAMBION until June 1937 and then laid off for nine months. He then returned to the EXCAMBION in March 1938. He stated that he met CONRADIN DOLD in the middle of 1935 and as they were from the same town they became friends. The first trip that DOLD made was as a waiter and afterwards he was promoted to the position of Second Steward and thus they worked together on the EXCAMBION. He also stated that they roomed together one time in Woodcliff, N.J., sharing the same room in the home of [REDACTED]

STABLER stated that he believed that it was in September of 1940 that he became acquainted with a certain [REDACTED] in Lisbon who introduced himself [REDACTED] who subsequently induced him to bring a letter to [REDACTED] and subsequently he received letters and other materials from MAX BLANK which he carried to Lisbon and turned over [REDACTED] that he also furnished [REDACTED] with information concerning ships which he observed at Bermuda. [REDACTED] offered to pay him for this information but he did not accept the pay.

b7C
ERICH STRUNCK, in his statement, dated June 29, 1941, on page 4, while talking about [REDACTED] at Lisbon, wherein he had told [REDACTED] that he was afraid to do any more spy business due to his arrest at New York, advised that [REDACTED] was very nice and said, "All right."

[REDACTED] then asked him if he could get in touch with Dold who he, STRUNCK, knew as CONNIE DOLD and who was, at the time, the Chief Steward on the SIBONEY on which vessel he, Strunck, was also employed.

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DOLD

HISTORY

As furnished by himself, he advised that he was 37 years of age, and was born on September 3, 1903 at Stuttgart, Germany. DOLD stated that he left Germany with his father, OTTO DOLD, and his mother, MARIA MEDINA DOLD, in 1904, and went to Para, Brazil. He stated his mother was born in Para, Brazil and that he subsequently lived with his parents there until 1910 when his parents took him to Basel, Switzerland. He stated he went to the Oberrealschule in Basel, Switzerland, for five years; that his mother died in Basel, Switzerland, and in 1915 he went to live with relatives in Stuttgart, Germany, where he continued his schooling, at the Schickhardt Realschule from which he graduated in 1917 or 1918. He stated that he obtained his degree at this school which qualified him to serve one year in the German military forces. In 1918, DOLD entered his apprenticeship in the banking house of Diskonte Gesellschaft where he worked for three years.

In 1921, DOLD served one year in a bicycle factory as a bookkeeper, near Baden, Black Forest, Germany. Dold stated in 1922 he was employed as a cashier in the Dornier Airplane Factory at Friedrichshafen, Germany.

DOLD advised his relatives in Germany are as follows:

Brother:

Sister:

Mrs. SOFIA EMIL SCHRUGEN, residence, Germany; age 45.

"

Mrs. ELVIRA (last name unknown), residence, Stuttgart, Germany; age, 43.

"

Mrs. HONORINA (last name unknown), residence, Berlin, Germany; age, 40.

"

DOLD continued and stated he was then promoted to the position of Assistant Purchasing Agent in the Purchasing Department of the Dornier Airplane Factory in 1923. He stated that he remained at the Dornier Airplane Factory until early in 1926 at which time he left the firm and returned to Stuttgart, Germany, in order to secure a visa to enter the United States.

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About two months after applying for a United States visa he received same and left Hamburg, Germany, for the United States on the S.S. "CLEVELAND" in June 1926.

b7C He arrived in New York City shortly thereafter. Upon his arrival in New York City he visited [REDACTED] a friend at Passaic or Clifton, New Jersey, and he worked on his farm near Dover, New Jersey, for five weeks after which he returned to New York City and contacted various steamship lines looking for work. He finally secured employment as a cabin steward on the Panama Pacific Line during the latter part of 1926 and at that time he worked on the S.S. "FINLAND" sailing from New York City to San Francisco.

At this time DOLD stated he resided at a boarding house on Garden Street, in Hoboken, New Jersey, but later moved to New York City.

In 1927 DOLD contacted the British firm of LAMPORT & HOLT, and shipped as a steward on the S.S. "VESTRIS" for one trip. Dold advised that after one trip this ship sank off Cape Matteras.

In 1927 DOLD contacted the United States Lines and shipped as a steward on the S.S. AMERICA until 1929 when the ship was laid up. He stated in 1930 he was transferred to the S.S. "LEVIATHAN" and worked on this ship until it was laid up later in the year.

He said in 1930 he contacted the American Export Line and worked as a cabin steward on the maiden voyage of the S.S. "EXOCHORDA" which made a Mediterranean cruise. He stated that in 1931 he made four voyages on the S.S. "EXETER" of the American Export Line.

In 1932 DOLD stated he returned to the United States Line and was employed on the S.S. "WASHINGTON" when it made its maiden voyage from Camden, New Jersey. He stated he worked on this boat for two and one half or three years.

In 1936 DOLD returned to the S.S. "EXCAMELION" of the American Export Line and has been employed as Chief Steward on this ship until 1941.

In January of 1941 he was transferred as Chief Steward to the S.S. "SIBONEY".

On April 21, 1941, DOLD stated he was hospitalized at the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, until May 15, 1941, at which time he returned as Second Steward on the "EXCALIBUR" which runs from New York City to Lisbon, Portugal.

DOLD was on the S.S. "EXCALIBUR" on June 30, 1941 when he was arrested in connection with instant case.

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The following physical description of CONRADIN OTTO DOLD was obtained by personal observation and interrogation:

Name	CONRADIN OTTO DOLD.
Age	37 years
Height	5' 9"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Gray
Complexion	Medium
Hair	Dark - bald in front.
Marital status	Single
Education	Oberrealschule, Basel, Switzerland, 5 years; Schickhardt-realschule, Stuttgart, Germany, 3 years.
Occupation	1919 - apprentice, banking house of DISKONTE GESSELLSCHAFT, Stuttgart, Germany, 3 years. 1921 - bookkeeper bicycle factory, Black Forest, Baden, Germany. 1922 - Cashier and assistant purchasing agent, Dornier Airplane Factory, Friedrichshafen, Germany. 1926 - 1941 employed in various capacities on ships in Germany and primarily in the United States.
Peculiarities	Round face, slightly protruding chin, slight German accent.
Photograph	In file.
Nationality	Native German - naturalized United States citizen.
Criminal record	Claims none.
Religion	Evangelical
Relatives	[REDACTED] Sister, Mrs. SOFIA EMIL SCHRUGEN, residence, Germany, age 45. Sister, Mrs. ELVIRA (last name unknown), residence, Stuttgart, Germany, age 43. Sister, Mrs. HONORINA (last name unknown), residence, Berlin, Germany, age 40. [REDACTED]
Residence	Hotel Governor Clinton at New York City.

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On June 30, 1941, DOLD was photographed, fingerprinted and palmprinted.

The fingerprints and palmprints were sent to the Bureau with the request that the file be searched for criminal record.

The Bureau, by letter dated July 7, 1941, advised that no criminal record appeared in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning DOLD.

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The personnel records of CONRADIN OTTO DOLD reflect that he was born in Germany; that he possesses a Seaman's Identification Certificate #Z9067, and is a citizen of the United States having been naturalized on February 24, 1931, Certificate or Petition #84,822.


The records reflect that he served on the following vessels:

Waiter	SS Exochorda	2/3/31
Resigned	"	4/8/31
Waiter	SS Exeter	9/9/31
Resigned	"	4/25/32
Waiter	SS Excambion	9/27/35
Second Steward	"	11/18/35
Chief Steward	"	5/27/39
Second Steward		7/20/39
Chief Steward		9/14/39
Trip off vacation		9/18/40
Chief Steward		10/12/40
Resigned		1/23/41
Chief Steward - Siboney		1/30/41
Released for transfer		4/22/41
Transfer Second Steward,		
SS Excalibur		6/4/41
Taken off by Police		6/30/41

AF:ES 1.

65-1819

b7c

 American
Export Lines, 25 Broadway, New York City, furnished the
following record of the wages earned by Subject CONRADIN
OTTO DOLD from December 16, 1938 until June 30, 1941.

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES
WAGES EARNED BY CONFADIN O. DOLD
From 12/16/38 to 6/30/41

Excambion	Voyage	From	To	
	49	12/16/38	2/17/39	\$210.71
	49	2/2/39	2/9/39	35.86
	50	2/10/39	3/29/39	224.76
	50	3/30/39	4/6/39	35.86
	51	4/7/39	5/23/39	210.71
	52	5/24/39	7/12/39	268.33
	52	7/13/39	7/20/39	33.33
	53	7/21/39	9/6/39	195.83
	53	9/3/39	9/6/39	4.17
	53	9/7/39	9/13/39	29.17
	54	9/14/39	9/15/39	8.32
	54	9/16/39	11/4/39	364.59
	54	11/5/39	11/8/39	23/33
	55	11/9/39	12/29/39	348.50
	55	12/30/39	12/31/39	11.67
				\$2,005.14
	55	1/1/40	1/4/40	23.33
	56	1/5/40	2/26/40	355.33
	56	2/27/40	3/1/40	23.33
	57	3/2/40	4/17/40	312.33
	57	4/18/40	4/25/40	46.67
	58	4/26/40	6/15/40	376.25
	58	6/16/40	6/24/40	57.75
	59	6/25/40	7/15/40	153.75
	59	7/16/40	7/23/40	51.33
	60	7/24/40	8/16/40	177.00
	60	8/17/40	8/19/40	19.25
	61	8/20/40	9/13/40	183.42
	61	9/17/40	9/18/40	12.83
		(14 days vacation 1939		40.83
		(14 days vacation 1940		81.67
	61	9/4/40	9/16/40	19.25
	62	10/12/40	10/15/40	25.67
	63	10/16/40	11/6/40	162.17
	64	11/7/40	11/29/40	170.58
	65	11/30/40	12/23/40	177.00
	65	12/24/40	12/26/40	19.25
				\$2,488.90

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES
WAGES EARNED BY CONRADIN C. DOLD
From 12/16/38 to 6/30/41

Excambion	66	12/27/40	1/20/41	\$184.42
		1/21/41	1/22/41	12.83
Siboney	2	1/30/41	2/27/40	218.32
	3	2/28/41	3/27/41	226.25
	4	3/28/41	4/21/41	191.71
Operating Dept.				
on shore duty.		4/22/41	5/3/41	60.81
"	"	5/4/41	5/10/41	33.17
"	"	5/11/41	5/17/41	33.17
"	"	5/18/41	5/24/41	33.17
"	"	5/25/41	5/31/41	33.17
"	"	6/1/41	6/2/41	5.53
Excalibur		6/3/41	6/30/41	<u>222.17</u>
				\$1,254.72

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DOLD:

The following is a description of CONRADIN OTTO

Name	CONRADIN OTTO DOLD, with aliases: Konradin Otto Dold, Doll, Dollf
Age	37 (born 9/3/03, Stuttgart, West, Germany)
Height	5'9"
Weight	160 lbs.
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Gray
Complexion	Medium dark
Hair	Dark brown, bald in front
Marital status	Single
Education	Not known
Occupation	Chief Steward, S.S. Excambion
Peculiarities	Round face; slightly protruding chin; slight German accent.
Relatives	Otto Dold - father Maria Medina - mother
Photograph	New York file from U.S. Shipping Commission (good likeness)
Address	c/o American Export Lines, Pier F, Jersey City, N.J.
Nationality	Naturalized American citizen (1/8/34)

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

RALPH CONOVER DOOLEY

1. Immigration and Naturalization
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance -
(Admissibility Questionable)
5. Employment Record.
b7C [REDACTED] U. S. Lines.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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RE: RALPH CONOAVA DOOLEY, with aliases
Ralph Conova Dooley, Ralph O. Dooley.

Address... Unknown.

Believed to be an officer on the
U. S. S. Laramie

DOOLEY was formerly an executive officer on the
S. S. WASHINGTON and the S. S. MANHATTAN of the United States
Lines. It is alleged that DOOLEY was dismissed from the U. S.
Lines for misconduct, apparently drinking. He is reported as
an officer in the United States Navy at the present time.

(S. 5091)

DOOLEY became a subject in this investigation as a
result of the following circumstances:

January 28,
1941.

German Message #92 was received and
WILLIAM SEBOLD was instructed by it
to have ERWIN check up on RALPH O.
DOOLEY. It appears that RALPH O.
DOOLEY is identical with RALPH
Conoava Dooley.

(S. 4892)

February 3,
1941.

SIEGLER and STIGLER furnished information
to SEBOLD to be transmitted to Germany about
DOOLEY. The information furnished was that
DOOLEY is a very heavy drinker and that on
a recent cruise he threatened some of the
passengers as a result of which DOOLEY was
dismissed by the U. S. Lines.

FEC:KIL

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SIEGLER and STIGLER reported that DOOLEY is now an officer in the United States Navy. The information about DOOLEY being dismissed from the U.S. Lines has not been verified.

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RALPH CONOVA DOOLEY, with aliases
Ralph Conova Dooley, Ralph O. Dooley.

Address: 200 West 16th Street,
New York, New York.

Presently: Lieut. Commander U.S.N.R.
in active duty aboard U.S.S.
LARAMIE with the Atlantic Fleet.

* * * * *

From the records of the U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., it was ascertained that RALPH CONOVA DOOLEY was born April 25, 1898 at Walla Walla, Washington. He enlisted in the U. S. Navy on August 8, 1915 and received an honorable discharge on February 11, 1919. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve on May 18, 1929 and assigned to the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve for deck duty. He was appointed Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N. R., on October 7, 1939 and called to active duty on October 17, 1940 and is presently assigned to the U. S. S. LARAMIE which is with the Atlantic Fleet.

(Serial 7670)

DOOLEY became a subject in this investigation as a result of the following facts:-

January 28,
1941.

Radio Message #92 was received from Germany and read, "Ask Erwin to get information about RALPH O. DOOLEY, Ex-Captain on S. S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, Regards, "GEORGE".

ERWIN SIEGLER came to SEBOLD's office on the same evening and SEBOLD gave him a copy of the said message.

SIEGLER said that DOOLEY had been chief officer on the S. S. WASHINGTON and that he was fired for drinking and that he believed he was divorced, and that his wife was the first secretary for MAC CARTY, Vice-President of the U. S. Lines. He stated that he used to run around with DOOLEY in Hamburg back in 1936. He said he knew a sailor who knew all about him and would see him and then write a

DOOLEY

65-1819

b7c letter to SEBOLD setting out the information. SIEGLER also said DOOLEY used to run around in Hamburg with [REDACTED]

January 30,
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter reading as follows:-"Mr. O. DOOLEY got fired from the S. S. WASHINGTON, November 10, over argument with a passenger over a woman, threatened to throw them over the side, after the couple sued the line. After this it was heard he worked in the office of the Navy. Heard he lives separated from his wife. Somebody said he made lately a trip on a navy tanker. Best regards Er. Afzg."

February 12,
1941.

Radio Message #183 was sent to Germany and read, "From ERWIN:- DOOLEY got fired on S. S. WASHINGTON, November 1940 over argument with a passenger over a woman. Threatened to throw them over the side. The couple sued the line. After this it was heard he worked in the Office of the Navy. Heard he lives separated from his wife. Somebody said he made lately a trip on a Navy tanker."

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From the records of the U. S. Lines, DOOLEY, worked for them from April 12, 1924 until September 19, 1940, when he was detached to take up active duty in the U. S. Navy. The last five ships he served on were the S. S. AMERICAN TRAVELER as Master from March 5, 1938 to April 3, 1938; the S. S. WASHINGTON as Executive Officer until August 3, 1939; the AMERICAN FARMER as Commander from August 4, 1939 to August 28, 1939; the S. S. WASHINGTON as Executive Officer from September 1, 1939 to August 29, 1940; S. S. MANHATTAN as Executive Officer from September 13, 1940 until October 19, 1940. His record does not show employment on the S. S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

(Serial 6761, page 5)

His description is:-

NAME	RALPH CONOAVA DOOLEY
Age	43
Height	6' 1"
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Sandy, thin on top
Complexion	Fair
Build	Thin
Marital Status	[REDACTED] N.Y.C.
Nationality	American, born Walla Walla, Washington.
Photograph	In file.

b7C

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

ALBRECHT ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island.
Clerk, U. S. District Court,
Southern District of New York.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William Sebold.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance -
(Admissibility Questionable).

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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RE: ALBRECHT ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS,
with aliases:
Albrecht Douglas
Albrecht A. Douglas
Archibald Douglas
Count Sauermann Douglas
Albrecht Archibald Graf Douglas
Count Sauerma
Albrecht Sauermann
Albrecht Archibald Sauermann
Dr. Albrecht Sauermann
Dr. Douglas Sauermann
Albrecht Archibald Douglas-Sauermann
Albrecht Graf Douglas Sauermann
Graf Albrecht Douglas Sauermann
Sauerma
Count Sauerma-Douglas
Albrecht Hugo Gordian Sauermann
Count Albrecht Sauerma-Douglas

ADDRESS: 26 West 68th Street, New York City
(as a roomer)

EMPLOYED: Unemployed at present - Is a chemist
and medical research worker.

ALBRECHT ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS arrived in the United States for the first time on November 22, 1912, from Hamburg, Germany as a student. His first arrival for the purpose of declaring his intention of becoming a United States Citizen, was on February 11, 1924. On both occasions subject sailed under the name of ALBRECHT SAUERMAN. He filed a Petition for Naturalization #262400 on March 17, 1936, having previously filed his Declaration of Intention on November 25, 1932. Certificate of Citizenship #4126863 was issued to subject under the name of ALBRECHT ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS on October 1, 1936. He presently resides as a roomer at 26 West 68th Street, New York City, and is not employed at this time, although there is an indication he may obtain a position with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, through the influence of his friends. He is married [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]
the United States; however information indicates that she has returned to Chile.

(Serial 6815, Page 4)

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DOUGLAS became a Subject of this case by reason of the following circumstances:

March 21, 1941 MAX BLANK appeared at the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD and during their conversation relative to the manner BLANK became connected in the "business," BLANK said that he knows a DR. DOUGLAS or SAUERMAN. SEBOLD asked BLANK to write out the name, and BLANK wrote on a piece of notebook paper as follows:

DR. DOUGLAS
SAUERMAN

BLANK said that the Doctor's wife comes from Chile, South America, and that they live in New York. He said SAUERMAN was arrested by the English Secret Service in Bucharest and also by the Rumanian Police; that he arrived in New York in January. He said that SAUERMAN brought over a letter of credit for about \$3,000.00 with him. BLANK stated further that he was afraid to talk business with SAUERMAN as he doesn't trust him anymore, and he requested SEBOLD to ask Germany if SAUERMAN is all right.

(Serial 6788, Page 3)

March 26, 1941 Radio message #232 was sent to Germany on March 26, 1941, which reads in part:

"BLANK asks also whether he can work with DOCTOR DOUGLAS -- SAUERMAN who is again in America. I await your advice."

(Serial 6265, Page 29)

April 5, 1941 Radio message #122 was received from Station AOR, Germany, on April 5, 1941, which, when decoded and translated, reads in part:

"In no case may you expose yourself by new recruiting. Better hands off."

While the name of SAUERMAN or DOUGLAS is not mentioned, this message is obviously the answer to message #232 sent to Germany.

(Serial 6521, Page 7)

65-1819

DESCRIPTION

NAME ALBRECHT ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS
Age 43; born 7/8/97, Hamburg, Germany
Nationality American (formerly German)
Race German
Height 5' 8"
Weight 180
Hair Brown
Eyes Gray
Complexion Fair
Build Body appears large & overdeveloped
Occupation Medical research worker; chemist
Marital status Married to [REDACTED]
Arrival in U. S. [REDACTED] at Greenwich, Conn., 5/19/34
Port of New York, 6/10/29; 11/22/12;
2/11/24; 9/9/35.
Citizenship Filed Petition of Naturalization
on 3/17/36.
Obtained Certificate of Citizenship
10/1/36.
Peculiarities Shrunk chin; gives face
appearance of being dwarfed.
Present address 26 West 68th Street New York City
Close friend [REDACTED]
Brooklyn, New York.

(Serial 6815, Page 26)

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

[REDACTED] b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance -
(Admissibility Questionable)
5. Employment Record
6. History and Prior Activities.

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RE: [REDACTED]

Residence: Unknown.

b7C

Little information is available concerning this individual. He was mentioned by MAX BLANK, when the latter first appeared at the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD on March 21, 1941. BLANK stated he had been started in the spy business in 1936 [REDACTED] Junkers Works, Germany, who introduced him to HANS TSCHIRA, Chief Photographer on the S. S. BREMEN, with whom he dealt.

(S. 6309 p. 9)